The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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DEMOCRATS REBEL AT ORTSEIFEN; ALTGELD MAY LEAD THE OPPOSITION

Pre-Convention Sentiment at Springfield Is Hostile to the Cook Machine Candidate.

DO NOT WANT A BREWER.

Aspirants for Other Offices Will Not Run with Him, and Congressional Tickets May Be Lost.

HARRISON FACES A TANGLE.

Coming of Altgeld on the Scene with His Boom for Delegate-at-Large Is Puzzling to Mayor's Followers.

BRYANISM LIKELY TO CONTROL.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., June 24.

Ortseifen	419
Orendorff	456
Alschuler	368
Harrison	52

Such is the estimate of votes on the first ballot made by and for the various aspirants for the nomination for the Governorship of Illinois at the Democratic State convention which convenes here Tuesday.

Although Mayor Harrison of Chicago is not a candidate, some of the delegates instructed by their county conventions to vote for him will do so, and there is a chance he will be nominated whether he likes it or not. It would not be exactly a repetition of the nomination of Roosevelt at Philadelphia, but something along that line.

N. E. Worthington of Peoria and Adlai Stevenson of Bloomington are also being talked of for the nomination, but it is not certain their names will be presented to the convention, at least for the first ballot.

The boom for Charles Ladd of Kewanee seems to have been lost somewhere in transit.

Altgeld Brings an Awakening.

John Peter Altgeld, ex-Governor of Illinois, was the first arrival of note today, and the moment he reached town what was formerly nothing but a lazy Sunday gathering of a number of men from different sections of the State generally known to take an interest in Democratic politics at once woke up and took on form and substance. The ex-Governor certainly opened the convention, and whether or not he will close it is the question agitating the minds of several Democratic politicians here in Springfield tonight.

Mr. Altgeld came in on an afternoon train accompanied by his fidus Achates, Joseph Stanley Martin, one time Mayor Harrison's City Collector, and Free Morris. Mr. Morris simply happened to be on the train, and rode with the ex-Governor to the hotel.

The moment it was known that Altgeld was in town the trouble began. It has been an axiom in Illinois politics for years that no man living was ever better fitted by nature, training, and inclination to make trouble than this same John Peter Altgeld, and announcement of his arrival started it.

Boom for Delegate Launched.

Mr. Altgeld was in a singularly amiable frame of mind and gave it out he had come to Springfield merely as a spectator with some little personal interest in the platform, but he had not been here half an hour before the boom for his selection as one of the delegates-at-large to the national convention at Kansas City was started, and the anti-Altgeld people did not know what to do with it.

Ordinarily Altgeld would be a most natural selection for the place. He is recognized as the apostle of free silver and the Illinois Democrats still profess adherence to 16 to 1. He is William Jennings Bryan's closest friend in the State and Mr. Bryan is expected to be the next nominee of the party for the Presidency.

In addition to this he is the only Democrat who has been Governor of Illinois since 1856, and besides all this he is regarded by a large number of the faithful as the most able leader the party has in the State, if not in the nation.

Harrison's Possible Plight.

Altogether, the announcement that he was a candidate for the place of delegate-at-large to the national convention was a hard nut for the opponents of Altgeld to crack, and up to date they have not made an entire success of the attempt. The selection would, of course, be gall and wormwood to Mayor Harrison and his friends in Chicago, but unless some of them change their program and get here sooner than they have intended they are likely to find their arch enemy in control of the situation.

At this writing the only member of the Democratic machine in Cook County in Springfield is Fred Eldred, and he will never go far out of his way to fight the ex-Governor.

In fact, the relations between them have always been rather friendly, and Eldred is a wise man, who never makes a fight except in the way of self-protection.

Only as a "Spectator."

"I have simply come here as a spectator," remarked Mr. Altgeld this afternoon. "You know I am not a delegate to the convention and can take no part in the proceedings."

Asked how it happened under such circumstances he had arrived on the ground so early, the ex-Governor smiled still more blandly and added:

"You know, of course, I take a great deal of interest in the action of the Committee on Resolutions, and am anxious to keep watch over whatever it may do. Its makeup is also important, and to look after that necessitated an early arrival."

"What do you want the committee to do?" was asked.

"Simply to instruct the delegates to the national convention in favor of Bryan and reaffirm the Chicago platform in the State platform."

"In detail and specific terms?"

"No Backward Step."

"It will be only necessary to reaffirm it in general terms. That will be understood as an indorsement of it in all of its details. To

(Continued on fourth page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

CHINA.

Admiral Kempff cabled that on June 21 four American marines were killed and seven wounded in ambuscade near Tien Tsin. Bombardment continued Friday. Commander of British cruiser Barfleur killed and 500 foreign casualties reported. Chinese have 3,000 foreigners surrounded. Four thousand foreign troops commanded by Russian Admiral Hillebrandt left Taku on Friday for relief of Tien Tsin.

Diplomats in Washington regard the present situation as removing chance of a European war, and question will be settled at a conference of powers after peace is restored. London press take a more gloomy view.

Admiral Remey, who commands Asiatic station, was ordered to Taku with the Brooklyn to take charge of American forces in China. Three regiments of regulars are under orders to go to China from Manila.

Boxers reported massed around Pekin.

Practically all of north China ablaze.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Estimated strength on first ballot: Ortseifen, 419; Orendorff, 416; Alschuler, 368; Harrison, 52. Brewers object to Ortseifen. They say his candidacy would make their business an issue. Cook County may not be solid for Ortseifen. Several country delegates oppose him.

Altgeld is in Springfield. He is being pushed for delegate-at-large. He says he is there as a spectator, but it is believed he will direct anti-Harrison forces.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins has left gold Democratic party and is delegate to regular convention.

Mayor Harrison said he would not accept nomination for Governor if certain of election.

Stevenson would accept nomination.

POLITICS.

Coker said he is investigating ice trust, and suggested ex-Senator Murphy for Vice President.

Prohibitionist State convention meets tomorrow and national on Wednesday.

Cook County Marching club and members of Marquette club returned home.

Union leaders plan to concentrate labor vote for their champions.

DOMESTIC.

Six persons killed, one missing, and fifty-three injured in collision on Northwestern road near Green Bay, Wis.

Thirty-five persons perished in derailing and burning of a Southern railway train near Mcdonough, Ga.

Ledford (Ind.) girl killed in her attempt to separate her suitors, who were shooting at each other.

Dynamite explosion in Champion mine, near Ishpeming, killed four men.

Forty-five couples married in St. Joseph, New York hopes to get Ruskin Hall.

LOCAL.

The elephant, shackled with chains, was prodded around Lincoln Park with loads of passengers, and for two hours had no drink, and for two months has had no bath.

Miss Susan B. Anthony says the woman suffrage movement has "left a harvest ready for the reaping."

Thomas Ryan nearly drowned in ineffectual attempt to save friend, who fell in river through draw at Rush street.

After six months of existence, Council's special Committee on Noise has done nothing.

J. G. Spalding married Mrs. Elizabeth Mayer of New York in San Francisco.

North Side business-men may have trolley ordinance ready for Council tonight.

Police matrons say children should wear tags, to insure easy identification.

Chicago has more vegetarians than any other city in the United States.

Electric car jumped track in South Evanston; four passengers injured.

Parks and excursion boats crowded.

Gypsies were robbed of five horses.

FOREIGN.

General committee of French Socialists censured Millerand and resolved to withdraw support from government for refusal to investigate Chalon strike.

Boer occupied Standerton, capturing railway rolling stock. Ian Hamilton took Heidelberg and chased Boers for seven miles.

United States insisted upon immediate reply by Turkey for demand for indemnity. Note is not an ultimatum.

Wedding of Lady Randolph Churchill to Cornwallis West occurs on Wednesday.

Sir Henry Irving says Shakspeare is a bond between England and America.

Nouravieff's death ascribed to heart disease, caused by Czar's reprimand.

Jean de Reszke is singing badly, and many believe he is losing his voice.

Bayence celebrated Gutenberg's 500th anniversary.

King Humbert approved Saracco Cabinet.

ARMY AND NAVY.

General MacArthur said Filipinos would be given all rights under United States constitution, excepting trial by jury and right to bear arms. Friar question rests with Taft commission.

The battleship Illinois has two of its big guns, and will be given its builders' trial trip in a few months.

General "Joe" Wheeler assumes command of the Department of the Lakes today.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. E. G. Hirsch in sermon said modern religion is concerned with this world as well as with the other.

Catholic Total Abstinence union rebuked church societies for permitting sale of liquor at their picnics.

Feast of St. John the Baptist celebrated at Notre Dame Church and in Brighton Park.

Most pastors will have vacations, but no churches will be closed in Chicago.

EDUCATION.

For the first time in 199 years Yale had no baccalaureate sermon at commencement. Instead President Hadley, a layman, delivered an address, eulogizing patience.

Transport left Cuba with 125 teachers to attend summer course at Harvard.

Teachers are leaving for vacation outings.

Commencement week at St. Ignatius.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

American trade with China is chiefly in region where disturbance is greatest.

Rates for money are now cheaper in London than in any other European market.

Kansas wheat crop is 100,000,000 bushels; 7,000 men imported to help harvest it.

Operations in wheat were greater last week than during Leiter deal.

SPORTING.

White Stockings lost to Kansas City, 4 to 3, but is tied for first place in American league, as Indianapolis lost to Detroit, 10 to 9; Minneapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 1; Buffalo, 7; Cleveland, 3.

Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3; a sloppily played game. Chicago dropped to fifth.

Crowds visited Washington Park track.

MAYOR SAYS HE IS NO "TEDDY."

Declares He Would Not Quit His Office to Be Governor; Even if Sure of Election.

SEES A DUTY TO PUBLIC.

Holds This Requires Him to Stay Where He Is—Talks About Ogden Gas Ordinance and Other Bills.

MAY VETO PLAN TO SELL OUT

"Under the present circumstances I not only would not accept the nomination for Governor, but even the election to that office if assured of it."

These were Mayor Harrison's emphatic words yesterday afternoon after his return from New York, where he had been for several days with his brother, William Preston Harrison, who was operated on for appendicitis in that city last Thursday. The operation was performed at St. Elizabeth's Hospital by Dr. W. T. Gibb, and Mayor Harrison said it gave every promise of being entirely successful, as his brother's condition had shown steady improvement since.

The Mayor spoke with much emphasis regarding the Governorship question, it having been suggested to him it was the opinion of a good many people that the Springfield convention was likely to select him regardless of his own wishes.

"I am not unmindful of the great honor conveyed in all that has been said in this matter," he said, "but I am most emphatically not a candidate, and under the present circumstances not only would not accept the nomination for Governor, but even the election to that office if assured of it.

Is Not a "Teddy" Roosevelt.

"I stand now just where I stood when this matter first came up. I am not 'Teddy' Roosevelt, and shall not pattern my conduct after his.

"My convictions in this matter are based on the belief that I would not be true to the duties imposed upon me in my election as Mayor of Chicago if I were to resign my position and leave the city to be governed for three and a half months by a Mayor chosen by the present City Council.

"I believe that a good many people voted for me in the expectation that I would protect them against the franchise grabbers, and that I would not be treating them fairly if I were to step down and out now.

For Ortseifen to the Finish.

"I am not a candidate, and I hope my friends will thoroughly understand it. I am for Ortseifen to the finish, and can only say, as I said two weeks ago, that I believe Cook County should stand or fall with him. I am for Ortseifen because I believe him to be an excellent candidate, both as to his general availability and his fitness for the position.

"It certainly seems like good politics for the Democrats to take their candidate from Cook, inasmuch as the Republicans neglected it altogether. The further fact that he is a German makes him all the more available, after the manner in which the Peoria convention trented the Germans of the State.

"I believe he will be nominated, as he certainly should be, but if he is beaten I would rather see him beaten by a combination outside of Cook than by a combination in which Cook forms a part. I personally shall stay with him to the end. I don't believe in getting into the 'hand wagon.'"

Mayor Harrison said he would leave for Springfield after the Council meeting tonight. He talked with comparative freedom concerning certain measures now before the Council, but declined to say regarding the Ogden Gas amendatory ordinance whether he would veto it.

Talks of Ogden Gas Ordinance.

"I can answer that question at 7:30 tomorrow night," he said. "I do not believe in indicating what my course is going to be on any measure which is to come before the Council, for two reasons. In the first place, I do not think it a courtesy to the Council, and, in the second place, I might change my mind, and be placed in a rather unpleasant position in this event.

"Regarding the ordinance, however, I can only say that with the exception of a general idea of what is aimed at I know but little concerning it, as it came up late on Monday night and I went away shortly after. The legal end of the matter is being looked after by Corporation Counsel Walker. Just what I shall do I will not say now, although I know pretty well what my course will be."

He was asked if the State consolidation law allows the company to sell out no matter what action the Council may take, as he was reported to have stated, that, in his opinion, was the object of the company in asking the Council's consent.

"I never said the State law allowed the company to sell out," he replied. "The serious question with me is: If the city has made a contract, such as is contained in an ordinance, can the State step in and practically abrogate it? Has not the city acquired certain vested rights in matters of this kind? This is a legal question. I did say it was claimed the State law allows the company to sell out; I did not say this was my own opinion."

Faults in Milwaukee Road Measure.

He was asked, with reference to Corporation Counsel Walker's statement that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul ordinance probably would be "tightened up," in what way the measure was to be changed.

"I don't know," he replied. "I am not so much opposed to the substitution of trolley for steam power, provided for in the ordinance, as to the manner in which the ordinance is drawn up. There is a vagueness as to when the change is to be made. There should be no indefiniteness or doubt regarding matters of this kind."

Concerning the pending track elevation ordinance affecting the tracks of the Panhandle and St. Paul and Northwestern roads west in Kinzie street, the Mayor said: "It is a special order for 8:30 tomorrow night. What the Council will do I do not know."

May Veto the Gas Measure.

Close friends of Mayor Harrison predict that he will veto the Ogden Gas ordinance. It is known, however, that the Democratic leaders interested in its passage will do everything they can to induce the Mayor to let it stand. It is expected that they will try to get a conference with him this morning.

A. G. SPALDING AND MRS. ELIZABETH MAYER WED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Marriage Unexpected by Friends of the Contracting Parties—Discloses a Romance of Youth When They Plighted Troth and Had a Lovers' Quarrel.

Albert G. Spalding of the firm of A. G. Spalding & Bros. was married in San Francisco Saturday to Mrs. Elizabeth Mayer formerly of New York. The marriage was not expected by any of Mr. Spalding's friends nor by any of Mrs. Mayer's friends or relatives. The news was received in Rockford, Ill., in a telegram sent Mrs. Fanny Moffat, a sister of the bride.

The marriage discloses a romance in the life of the baseball magnate. According to Mrs. Moffat Mr. Spalding and his bride were schoolmates and lovers in their early youth when Mr. Spalding lived in Rockford. At one time when Mr. Spalding was yet in his "teens," the two plighted troth. But the nuptials didn't come to pass. They quarreled, as lovers will, and became estranged. Mr. Spalding left Rockford, and later married the choice of another year and place. The love of his youth also married. She went to live in New York. Mr. Spalding's home is in Seabright, N. J.

Mrs. Mayer recently has been the directress of the Conservatory of Music in the Theosophical School at Point Loma. She is also a writer of note. The ceremony was performed at her house by the Rev. J. F. Neale. Mr. Spalding arrived in San Francisco on the Saturday evening train. He had telegraphed ahead to the deputy clerk to wait at the city hall and issue the license, and his request was complied with.

Mr. Spalding is 45 years old. His bride is a few years younger. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, according to Mrs. Moffat, will go immediately to Paris on their wedding tour.

MAD SCOTCH COLLIE PUTS CROWD TO FLIGHT IN MICHIGAN BOULEVARD.

Knocks Down a Little Girl and Bites Three Valuable Dogs, While Men Fight It with Canes and Lose Their Silk Hats—Is Finally Shot.

Promenaders in Michigan boulevard, near Thirty-first street, were thrown into a panic early last evening by a mad dog, which made such vicious attacks on them that the thoroughfare for a space of two blocks was quickly deserted. Fashionably dressed men and women fairly fell over one another in their haste to gain the protection of neighboring verandas and fenced yards.

The rabid animal was first noticed when it came out of a residence grounds at Michigan avenue and Twenty-ninth street and snapped at a little girl playing at the corner. The child was knocked down and her hand slightly scratched by the dog's teeth. Then the dog, a full-grown Scotch collie, began its chase through the crowds of people on the sidewalks. Scores of canes were used to good effect in beating off the animal from terror-stricken women, and several silk hats soon were rolling in the gutters.

The dog ran wildly from group to group, snapping at people right and left. Dogs that offered fight next became the objects of its attention. A pair of Japanese poodles, valued at $500, owned by Mrs. A. L. Wright of the Lakota Hotel, and a black and tan terrier belonging to M. Shire, 240 Thirtieth street, were seriously bitten, and may have to be killed.

The police at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station were notified, and Sergeant Benjamin Enright hurried a patrol wagon full of detectives to the scene to protect the citizens. The dog finally was shot by one of the policemen at Michigan boulevard and Thirty-first street. The police were unable to learn its ownership.

SPRINGS IN RIVER TO RESCUE FRIEND AND NEARLY DROWNS.

Thomas Ryan, Unable to Swim, Makes Gallant Effort to Save E. G. Johnson, Who Falls Through Draw in Rush Street Bridge.

To save the life of his friend Thomas Ryan, although unable to swim, sprang into the waters of the Chicago River from the wharf at the north end of the Rush street bridge and nearly paid his life for the attempt. His friend, E. G. Johnson, foreman of the Northern Transportation company's dock, Michigan and St. Clair streets, also unable to swim, sank before his would-be rescuer's eyes, and it was only the prompt action of a longshoreman who went to Ryan's assistance that prevented a double casualty.

Johnson was crossing the bridge at noon just as the bridgetender rang the signal to allow the passage of a big freighter.

Johnson quickened his steps and reached the north end of the bridge just as the draw was clear of the abutment, when, in the attempt to reach it by a short jump, he tumbled headlong into the water.

Ryan, meanwhile, witnessing the accident from the wharf, instantly drew off his coat and sprang to his friend's assistance. As soon as the helpnessness of both made the anxious watchers realize that neither could swim, a longshoreman threw a life preserver to Johnson and jumped into the water to Ryan's assistance.

Ryan was at length saved, but the friend for whom he risked his life sank for the last time.

The body was recovered and removed to Rolston's undertaking establishment, in Adams street.

INSECT PEST ATTACKS TREES.

Rare Species of Ichneumon Found Boring in Bark of Withering Maples in Evanston.

Evanston is threatened with an insect pest which threatens to destroy the maple trees of that city. Early last week the insects first were seen, but no attention was paid to them further than to comment on their strange appearance. Yesterday morning Peter Arndt, 719 Madison avenue, discovered that his maples were withering, and on inspecting the trunks found two insects boring through the bark. The body of the insect readily might be mistaken for that of a wasp, but, extending from the end of the tail, are three long horns, two of which are hard and are used for boring. Professor W. Locy of Northwestern University pronounced the insect an ichneumon of a rare type. He said they were regarded as harmless. Specimens will be sent to Washington.

TRAIN WRECKS KILL FORTY-ONE.

Thirty-five Perish in a Disaster in Georgia—Six Lives Lost at Depere, Wis.

VICTIMS BURN TO DEATH.

Southern Train Takes Fire and Injured Are Cremated—Others on Way to Sangerfest.

WASHOUT AND A COLLISION.

AT M'DONOUGH, GA.

Killed	35

AT DEPERE, WIS.

Killed	6
Injured	53
Missing	1

Forty-one deaths by train wreck in twelve hours is the record that was completed yesterday morning when an excursion and a special freight train collided on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at Depere, Wis.

The earlier and more disastrous wreck was near McDonough, Ga., on the Macon branch of the Southern railway. In this disaster thirty-five lives were lost, not a person in any of the cars other than the sleeper escaping alive. Many were burned to death. A washout was the cause of the Georgia wreck.

At Depere, six persons were killed, fifty-three injured, and one is missing. The victims were bound for Green Bay from Fond du Lac and intermediate points, and together with 500 or more other passengers composed an excursion to the German Sängerfest.

FEW LIVE TO TELL THE STORY.

Only the Occupants of the Sleeper Survive the Wreck Horror in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., June 24.—[Special.]—Passengers and crew of a whole train dead, with the exception of the occupants of the sleeper; thirty-five persons wiped away, some crushed to death, some drowned, and some cremated—such is the appalling record of last night's disaster on the Macon branch of the Southern railway.

There was no warning. The train was moving along at a reduced rate of speed, in the face of a heavy rain, when suddenly it pitched forward and plunged into Camp's Creek, which had been swollen by the heavy rains, amounting to a cloudburst.

Death to many was instantaneous. Others struggled in the water until whirled away by the torrent, and others, caught in the wreckage which was above the water line, were burned to death, while their cries for help reached the ears but brought no help from the survivors of the sleeper, who were themselves struggling for life in an effort to scale the high banks of the gully into which their car had been thrown.

The scene of the wreck was near McDonough, Ga., which town, informed through the heroism of the flagman, was the first to send assistance.

List of the Dead.

Following is a list of the dead:

BARCLAY, WILLIAM A., conductor, Atlanta.
BENNETT, W. W., baggagemaster, Atlanta.
BRANTLEY, JOEN, fireman.
BYRD, ED, fireman, colored.
CRESSIMAN, H. R., Pullman conductor.
ELLIS, W. O., bridgeman, Stockbridge, Ga.
FLORIDA, J. R., Nashville.
FLOURNOY, GEORGE W., Atlanta.
GREEN, WILLIAM, extra fireman.
GRIFFITH, D. Y., supervisor.
HENSON, ELDER, traveling man, supposed to be from Florida.
HIGHTOWER, D. C., Stockbridge.
HUNNICUTT, J. H., conductor, Atlanta.
IPARK, W. W., Macon, Ga.
LAWRENCE, W. R., foreman extra gang.
MADDOX, T. E., cotton buyer, Atlanta.
MORRISETT, W. L., pump repairer.
PATE, W. J., AND 12-YEAR-OLD SON, Atlanta.
RHODES, J. H., flagman.
SPENCER, ROBERT, train porter.
SULLIVAN, J. T., engineer.
SERWALT, R. M., Chicago.
WOOD, J. E., conductor, Atlanta.
FOUR UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS.
EIGHT NEGRO SECTION HANDS.

The train left Macon at 7:10 and was due in Atlanta at 9:45 last night. McDonough was reached on time. At this point connection is made for Columbus, Ga., and here every night the Columbus train is coupled on and hauled through to Atlanta. Last night, however, for the first time in many months the Columbus train was reported two hours late on account of a washout on that branch, and the Macon train started for Atlanta without its Columbus connection.

All Streams Swollen.

Heavy rains, of daily occurrence for the last two weeks, have swollen all streams in this part of the South, and several washouts have been reported on the different roads. Camp's Creek, which runs into the Ocmulgee, was over its banks, and its waters had spread to all the lowlands through which it runs. A mile and a half north of McDonough the creek runs along the railroad track for some distance, finally passing away under the road by a heavy stone culvert.

A cloudburst broke over that section of the country at 6 o'clock last night and washed out a section of the track nearly 100 feet in length. Into this the train plunged. The storm was still raging and all the car windows were closed. The passengers, secure as they thought, and sheltered comfortably from the inclement weather, went to death without an instant's warning. The train, consisting of a baggage car, second-class coach, first-class coach, and a Pullman sleeper, was badly wrecked by the fall. A fire immediately started. There was no escape as the heavy Pullman car weighted down the others, and the few alive in the sleeper were unable to render assistance to their fellow-passengers.

Wreck Destroyed by Fire.

After hard work the occupants of the Pullman managed to get out of their car, and found themselves on the track in the pouring rain. The extent of the disaster was quickly apparent. Flames were already coming from that part of the wreckage not covered by the water. As the wreck began to go to pieces under the destructive work of both flames and flood human bodies floated out from the mass and were carried down stream by the swift current. Flashes of lightning added to the flames of the burning train lit up the scene with fearful distinctness. Flagman Quinlan, who was one

(Continued on fourth page.)

AMERICANS KILLED AT TIEN TSIN; RELIEVING FORCE NOW IN DANGER.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINESE CRISIS.

Admiral Kempff cables that on June 21, in ambuscade near Tien Tsin, four American marines were killed and seven wounded.

Admiral Remey ordered from Manila to Taku on cruiser Brooklyn, to supersede Kempff in command of American Asiatic squadron.

Three regiments of United States troops ordered from Manila to Taku. Four more regiments from United States to sail for Manila at once.

United States rushes three carloads of ammunition across the continent by express for Asiatic fleet.

Bombardment of Tien Tsin continued on Friday; foreign troops short of food.

Commander of British cruiser Barfleur killed in attack on Tien Tsin; foreign casualties, 500.

Four thousand foreign troops commanded by Russian Admiral Hillebrandt left Taku on Friday for relief of Tien Tsin.

Japanese troops arriving at Taku in large numbers.

Chinese have 3,000 foreign troops at Tien Tsin surrounded.

Chinese officials at Shanghai insist legations at Pekin are safe.

Admiral Kempff Reports Four Marines Killed and Seven Wounded in an Ambuscade.

REMEY ORDERED TO TAKU

Three Thousand Foreign Troops Surrounded by Boxers and in Need of Help at Once.

HEAVY FIRING ON FRIDAY

Another Army Under Russian Admiral on the Way—Japan Landing Large Numbers of Men.

STILL NO NEWS FROM PEKIN.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—The Navy department this afternoon issued the following bulletin:

"A telegram from Admiral Kempff, dated Chefoo, June 24, says:

"'In ambuscade near Tien Tsin, on the 21st, four of Waller's command killed and seven wounded. Names will be furnished as soon as received. Force of 2,000 going to relieve Tien Tsin today. KEMPFF.'

"The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Admiral Remey to go with the Brooklyn to Taku and to offer to General MacArthur conveyance of any army troops which the Brooklyn can carry."

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, June 25, 2 a. m.—The 3,000 foreign troops at Tien Tsin were hard pressed and fighting desperately for their lives on Thursday.

A relieving force of less than 1,000 was forced back to Taku on Friday.

The loss to the international forces was 300.

Among those killed in the Friday fighting was the commander of H. M. S. Barfleur.

Admiral Hillebrandt of the Russian fleet has sent a mixed force of 4,000 men from Taku to attempt the relief of Tien Tsin.

From Shanghai it was reported that the allied forces had destroyed the Taku forts, and that 4,000 Chinese had been killed at Tien Tsin.

British View Is Gloomy.

The repulse of the relief force sent to Tien Tsin from Taku on Wednesday, coupled with the continued lack of news regarding Admiral Seymour's column and the Pekin legations, has thrown the London press in as deep gloom as the untoward events in the early part of the Boer war.

Throughout all the editorials and summaries there is an implied suspicion that the concert of powers cannot hold out and that the European war, in which England is apt to figure, is anything but a remote possibility.

The Express declares that since it seems clear that Russia is quite unequal to the leading rôle she would have played in China owing to a lack of available troops, the same condition is bothering several other powers as well, and that Japan and England are alone capable of conducting a war against China, if China really means business.

Says Russia Is Piling In Troops.

The Times, on the other hand, prints a St. Petersburg message to the effect that Russia is preparing to send some 90,000 more troops to Port Arthur, which would seem to indicate the Czar is not only not shy of troops, but is fully awake to the possible advantages of superior forces in the far East at the present time.

Opinion of Russian Officer.

Again the Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, who interviewed Neratoff, Nouravieff's representative, the day previous to the Minister's death, and immediately following the reception of the foreign Ambassadors, at which the Chinese question was discussed, quotes Neratoff as saying:

"For the moment it cannot be said that we are in a state of war with China in the sense which contemporary international law understands by the word war.

"Like all the other nations now working together in the far East, Russia is pursuing exclusively humanitarian aims in the pacification of China and the suppression of the evil forces which are being directed against the foreign agents of civilization.

Russia Not for Conquest.

"Russia has no ideas of conquest, and her friendly agreement with the powers is animated by the high mission of culture and pacification.

"There is no doubt that within the limits indicated by this peaceful task all the powers can entirely reckon in the future upon her sincere and reciprocal support, and her participation in the work necessary for all."

Says England Is Not for War.

Regarding the possibility of England and Japan pursuing a separate policy Neratoff said that at the present moment Great Britain has the least possible reasons for desiring complications in any of her sphere of influence, as she is occupied completely with the south African war, and he would be too bold a man who could imagine that England wished for trouble to break out in China just now, and still less would he have any ideas of her deriving any specific secret advantages for herself from these events.

Moreover, he said such a supposition is already refuted by the fact that Admiral Seymour placed himself by right of seniority at the head of the international force and has now found himself in an unexpectedly embarrassing position.

"So far as Japan is concerned," he says, "I can state categorically that she also is

ELECTRIC CAR JUMPS THE TRACKS AND FOUR PERSONS ARE INJURED.

Accident Occurs on North Shore Line in South Evanston and 150 Passengers Are Shaken Up—Vehicle Runs Clear to Sidewalk.

Four persons were injured and 150 passengers shaken up as a result of the jumping of the tracks by an electric car on the North Shore Electric line at 9 o'clock last night. The accident occurred at Madison street, in South Evanston.

The injured:

Applequist, Mrs. John, 1716 Ashland avenue, thrown from the rear platform, where she was standing; left side injured; taken home.
Bocklus, Miss M. R., 1716 Ashland avenue, thrown to the floor of the car and badly shaken up.
Engerson, F., 628 Grove street, bruised and shaken up.
Schalk, Walter, 4 years old, hurled from his father's arms to the pavement and severely bruised.

The car was heavily loaded and running at high speed. The accident is attributed to the bad condition of the track at that point. When the car left the track it ran clear to the sidewalk. The car was in charge of Conductor C. Savey and Motorman J. B. Sanderson.

Several electric cars on the Evanston avenue line were derailed again yesterday afternoon at Greenleaf avenue and Clark street. Several hundred passengers received a severe shaking up, but none was injured. It is said that the tracks, which were recently laid, are too wide. If this is the case the tracks will be taken up.

BAILEY BUYS A BIG RANCH.

Texas Congressman Becomes the Owner of Six Thousand Acres in Dallas County.

Dallas, Tex., June 24.—Congressman Joseph W. Bailey will soon become a resident of Dallas County. Ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri and Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania have bought Barnett Gibbs' ranch, near Farmers' Creek, for their friend Bailey, and he expects to be located on his new possessions early in the approaching fall.

The price paid Mr. Gibbs for his 6,000 acres of Dallas County farm lands is 21,000 acres near Pecos City, Tex., and $80,000 cash. The transfer will include all of Mr. Gibbs' stock, implements, etc.

Messrs. Francis and Sibley, both of whom are wealthy, and who are close personal friends of Mr. Bailey, allow him thirty years in which to pay for the ranch. Mr. Bailey will dispose of all that he owns on his stock farm at Pepper's Distillery, near Lexington, Ky., and will remove his string of fast trotters from their blue grass home to his Dallas County farm. He expects to pay little attention to cotton, but will go in for grain and fancy stock.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Generally fair Monday, possibly showers Tuesday.

Sun rises at 4:26; sets at 7:38.
Moon rises at 3:06 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Democrats Rebel at Ortseifen.
Mayor Will Decline Nomination.
Many Die in Train Wrecks.
Americans Ambushed in China.
2 Remey Ordered to Taku.
Allied Forces Fail in Relief.
3 Look for Peace Through China.
Row Among French Socialists.
Adds to Anglo-American Ties.
News of Transvaal War.
Sends Reply to Filipinos.
Approves Italian Cabinet.
Labor to Take Hand in Politics.
4 Prohibition National Convention.
5 General New York News.
Expect Wheat to Go Up.
Hadley Talks to Yale Graduates.
7 Miss Anthony on Equal Suffrage.
8 Kansas City, 4; White Stockings, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3.
Crowds See the Derby Colts.
Abuse Lincoln Park Elephant.
9 London Financial News.
10 Review of Wheat Situation.
Vacations of Teachers.
12 Dr. E. G. Hirsch on Modern Religion.
Thousands Enjoy Ideal Day.

Pages.	Pages.
6 Editorial.	7 Short Story.
7 Drama.	7 Pentenoy.
7 Society.	9 Lake Marine.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	City of Rome	
QUEENSTN		Etruria
SOUTHMTN	Trave	

pursuading, and correctly, the same pacific aims as the other powers. Some Japanese officials may have other ideas at the back of their minds, and as many speculations as you like can be got out of that, but the fact is that during her war with China Japan sustained losses for which the definite results of the conflict did not afford her any equivalent, and thus from a practical point of view she can have no object in going beyond the limits compatible with the task undertaken by the allied powers."

England Sends Five More Ships.

That England means to be well represented is evidenced by the fact she sent or is about to send five more warships with a total tonnage of 50,000, all modern and of good size, including the Argonaut, with 687 officers and men, the Goliath with 750, the Victorius with 600, the Iris and the Dido with 500 each.

Mail Gives Disagreeable Facts.

The Daily Mail gives the following as unpalatable truths regarding the Chinese situation:

"1. That China, or rather the Manchu dynasty, is at war with the powers.

"2. That the anti-foreign and anti-Christian Boxer rising is rallying all the northern Chinese to its standard.

"3. That the regular Chinese troops have made common cause with the rioters.

"4. That terrible fighting is in progress and still more terrible news of massacres may arrive at any moment.

"5. That the military operations which will have to be undertaken by the powers are on an altogether unexpectedly large scale."

News and Rumors to Hand.

As for news, there is practically nothing of an authentic nature beyond Admiral Kempff's report of the reverse to the Tien Tsin relief column.

Rumors, however, are plentiful and these include a report that there are now 300,000 Chinese in the field, a total of forty missionaries murdered up to date; Prince Ching, the President of the Chinese Foreign office, assassinated; the Japanese commander-in-chief killed in the attack on the Taku forts; that the Pekin legations are safe; that the foreigners in Pekin have practically abandoned all hope; that the powers contemplate sending an army of at least 40,000; that the Chinese have been accumulating arms for three years at the rate of 20,000 a month; and that millions are now liable to rise at any moment.

Other rumors are that 20,000 Chinese troops, half of whom are well drilled by European officers and having sixty big guns, are fighting a small force of Europeans at Tien Tsin; that Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, dominates the situation at Pekin, having the Emperor, the Dowager Empress, and Yunglu, the commander of the northern armies, quite at his mercy.

Peril in China Increasing.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, June 25, 3 a. m.—The position of the international forces in the section of northern China, where 10,000 men are striving to keep a footing and to succor the legations in Pekin, appears to increase in peril with every fresh dispatch. Pekin has not been heard from direct for fourteen days. The last dispatch was one imploring aid. Admiral Seymour's column of 2,000 was last heard from twelve days ago. At that time it was surrounded midway between Pekin and Tien Tsin. Possibly now it has reached Pekin.

The 3,000 international troops at Tien Tsin were hard pressed and fighting for their lives on Thursday, and a relieving force of less than 1,000 had been beaten back to Taku on Friday. Observers on the spot think that 100,000 men would not be too many to grasp China firmly.

The Admiralty has received the following from the British Rear Admiral at Taku:

"Chefoo, June 23.—Only one runner has got through from Tien Tsin for five days. No information could be obtained except that the foreign settlement had been almost entirely destroyed and that our people were fighting hard. News is received as this telegram is dispatched that an attempt to relieve Tien Tsin on June 22 was repulsed, with some loss."

The telegram also said: "The allied Admirals are working in perfect accord, with the Russian Vice Admiral as senior officer."

Desperate Situation at Tien Tsin.

A press message from Shanghai, dated yesterday at 4 p. m., embodies some later information. It says: "Official Japanese telegrams confirm the reports of a defeat of the allied forces at Tien Tsin. The foreigners there are now placed in a most desperate situation. The Russian Admiral, Hillebrandt, yesterday sent a mixed force of 4,000 from Taku to attempt the relief of Tien Tsin. Nearly half of the force consisted of Japanese. The remainder was made up of contingents representing the other nations. The guns of the Chinese around Tien Tsin are superior to anything the defending European force has or is likely to have for some time.

"The bombardment of Tien Tsin continued on Friday. Bomb shelters were hastily erected by the foreign troops, largely constructed of wetted piece goods. The food supplies are insufficient, and the continued shelling is reported to be telling terribly.

British Commander Killed.

"Among those killed of the relief force on Friday was the commander of H. M. S. Barfleur. The foreign casualties were 300. Japan is making every effort. Her troops are now arriving at Taku in large numbers. The Chinese troops in the Province of Chi-Li include 60,000 auxiliaries, who have been drilled by Russian and German officers."

Russian Losses Heavy.

Captain Beatty and Lieutenant Wright, British, have been severely wounded at Tien Tsin, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Daily Express, dated on Saturday. The information was brought there by the British cruiser Orlando, from Chefoo. The losses of the Russians have been heavy.

It was reported from Shanghai last evening that the allied forces had blown up the Taku forts and that every available man had been sent to the relief of Tien Tsin. Two thousand, three hundred Chinese bodies are alleged to have been cremated at Taku, and more than 4,000 Chinese are said to have been killed at Tien Tsin.

Chinese runners who have arrived at Taku report that a foreign force was engaged several days ago with an overwhelming body of Chinese forty miles west of Tien Tsin. At Shanghai it is assumed that this force was Admiral Seymour's.

Boxers Massed Around Pekin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says: "I learn from a Mandarin, who left Pekin on June 16, and who succeeded at great hazard in getting away, that the Boxers are massed around Pekin, and that more than half of the northern and western portions of the city, including the foreign settlement, were aflame when the Mandarin left. He could tell nothing as to the fate of the foreigners, nor much as to the general situation, but he had heard that the Empress Dowager was preparing to go to the Province of Shan-Si."

A Chefoo dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated yesterday, says:

"The attack on the Tien Tsin relief force was made by 20,000 Chinese, using machine guns and modern field pieces. The allies were wise in retreating. Forwarding detachments in this manner is suicidal, and the defeats of the foreigners, even though in small force, greatly aids the movement of the Boxers, which is gaining enormously through the inability of the foreigners to make head against it.

Northern China Aroused.

"Practically the whole of northern China is ablaze. Hostilities are now conducted on an extended scale, due to direct orders from Pekin. General Yann Shi Kai, Governor of Shan Tung, commands 11,000 foreign-drilled troops, organized to a high pitch of excellence and equipped with Mausers. It was in the plans that these troops should go to Taku, but the seizure of the forts was effected before they could get there."

Some of the special dispatches from Shanghai describe the great southern provinces of China as still quiet, but others assert that the news from the north is exciting the southerners to a dangerous height of feeling, and that millions may rise any day.

Chinese Insolent at Shanghai.

Shanghai is quiet, but there are fears of a rising. The action of the Consuls in asking for the departure of the six Chinese cruisers was objected to by the senior naval officer, who informed them that he had at his disposal a force sufficient to compel them to leave if they objected to the presence of the fleet. The Chinese cruisers are heavier armed than the vessels of the allies, among whose six vessels is the United States gunboat Castine.

The powers are said to have fatally underestimated the numbers, desperation, and armament of the Chinese, who for three years have been accumulating rifles at the rate of 20,000 a month.

Attitude of Powers Perplexing.

The question here is, what are the powers going to do? Japan is preparing to transship this week 10,000 additional troops, Russia is sending down from Vladivostok all her available forces, estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men, although recent events have shown that the number of Russians on the Pacific coast has been overestimated.

The Indian Council held a special meeting at Simla yesterday and considered the feasibility of sending more troops, and it is said a division will be sent.

Russia, according to a Chefoo correspondent, has landed a force of Cossacks at Pei-Tai-Ho and another at Shan-Hai-Kwan to intercept the Chinese troops marching from Manchuria. A correspondent at Li-Kuhng-Tao, on Wei-Wei Bay, says that the Russians are sending 30,000 troops, all told.

Choate and Salisbury Confer.

United States Ambassador Choate in his long conference with Lord Salisbury on Saturday is understood to have found that the governments of the United States and of Great Britain are generally in agreement as to their views regarding the Chinese situation, and the two governments will probably be found following the same broad lines of policy in the far East. Mr. Choate communicated with Washington after the interview.

Anti-Foreign Notices at Canton.

At Canton the Boxers are posting inflammatory placards, of which the following is a sample:

"Kill all Germans, French, Americans, and English. To have peace prevail in the heats of the people all foreigners should be driven out. This end can be attained in a few days if we unite our strength."

The British Admiralty has ordered five more cruisers to go to China. This represents an additional 50,000 tons, the crews aggregating 3,000.

AMMUNITION SENT TO CHINA.

Three Carloads Shipped by Express from New York to San Francisco Under Guard.

New York, June 24.—[Special.]—A large shipment of ammunition was sent from here to China by way of San Francisco over the Erie railroad last night. It was landed at the Pavonia avenue pier in Jersey City from the factory in Connecticut and was consigned to the Wells-Fargo Express company. The boxes that contained the ammunition filled three express cars, which were in charge of United States government officials.

Found Dead by Railroad Tracks.

The mutilated body of Morgan Shiffer, 5557 Wabash avenue, was found beside the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad tracks yesterday morning, between Western Springs and Hinsdale. Shiffer was a painter and lived with his son. On Saturday afternoon he started to Hinsdale to paint a house. It is thought that he got off the train at La Grange by mistake and was struck by a train while walking to Hinsdale. He was 55 years old.

Police Take Toy Pistols from Boys.

Inspector Heidelmeier instructed his police last night to bring in all persons caught shooting with toy pistols in the street. Several boys were arrested and their weapons confiscated, after which they were allowed to go home. Inspector Heidelmeier says he has received complaints from residents, who say cap pistols are dangerous.

ADMIRAL REMEY ORDERED TO TAKU.

Goes with Cruiser Brooklyn to Command Asiatic Fleet from that Port.

TO SUPERSEDE KEMPFF.

Washington Officials Take Steps Indicating Situation Is a Serious One.

WAR DEPARTMENT IS READY

Washington, D. C., June 24.—[Special.]—Secretary Long returned to Washington this morning, and has taken hold of naval affairs in Asiatic waters with a firm hand. His first order sent this morning was to Admiral Remey, who commands the Asiatic squadron, to proceed with the Brooklyn as his flagship to Taku and assume charge of all naval operations there. The Secretary said that as Admiral Remey was in command of the whole Asiatic station it was but reasonable and proper that he should be at the point where the greatest activity is necessary.

The assignment of the Brooklyn, the flagship of the Asiatic station, with Rear Admiral Remey to duty at Taku indicates the increasing gravity of the situation tonight as it is viewed by the naval officials. The ship was ordered from Manila as a result of a conference between the President, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Long, and was on the advice of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, who has been in his office at the Navy department most of the day. The significant feature of the orders sending Remey to Taku rests in the fact that up to tonight it was planned that Admiral Kempff should remain in charge of our vessels in Chinese waters.

Uneasiness Over Marines.

The greatest apprehension prevails tonight at the Navy department respecting the fate of the marines on guard at Pekin. The relief column has evidently encountered serious opposition. This means that additional marines must be sent at once to the scene of the trouble, and General Heywood, the commandant of the corps, was in communication today with the naval authorities regarding the transportation to China of a large force of the men of his corps. Should the advices from China within the next forty-eight hours sustain all the fears which are now entertained here it is being arranged that at least 2,000 marines will be added to the force now available for service in China.

Why Remey Was Sent.

There was a natural suspicion in some quarters that Remey's assignment to duty at Taku was a displacement for cause of Kempff, but naval officials said that the orders simply sent the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic station to the port where his services were most urgently needed. It simplified the communication of orders and gave him supervision of the disposition of ships and the debarkation of marines and blue jackets. It was an admission, they said, that the situation in China was more serious than anything possible in the Philippines.

Regulars Transferred from Manila.

Three regiments of regulars in the Philippines are under orders to go to China. Their places in the islands will have to be filled at once. Accordingly the War department is considering the plan of sending more troops to the Philippines, and preparations are now under way to dispatch to Manila on the first transports which they can take the regiments which can be spared from posts in this country. Some of these troops have recently returned from the Philippines, but should the situation prove to be as serious as it now appears orders will be given in a day or two to prepare for transfer of the First Cavalry, mostly in Wyoming; the Sixth Cavalry, at Western posts; the Ninth Cavalry, in Arizona and Utah; and troops of the Tenth Cavalry, now in Texas; companies of the Tenth Infantry, in Wyoming and Nebraska, and possibly those of the First Infantry at Fort Leavenworth.

Prepared for Any Emergency.

The events of the next few days are naturally awaited with the greatest excitement by the naval and military officers. They have made plans for meeting almost any emergency, and the advices from China will determine whether these costly plans shall be carried out or abandoned. During the last week the officers have been reluctant to admit their apprehension, but today most of them confessed hopelessness of the situation. They are prepared tonight for the most sensational advices.

There has not been a dispatch received relating to the bombardment at Tien Tsin which has been capable of definite interpretation. Admiral Kempff has used the words "bombardment" and "Chinese" in such a manner as to leave it uncertain who is doing the bombarding and as to whether the "Chinese" were Boxers or government soldiers. It is understood that Secretary Long has sent instructions for more definite accounts of the operations taking place in north China.

Long Makes News Public.

Secretary Long is not so disposed to make a mystery out of every dispatch received as were some of those in charge during his absence. Early in the day he received a cablegram from Admiral Kempff, the contents of which he immediately gave to the press. This announced that the battalion of marines under Major Waller had been ambuscaded at Tien Tsin and three Americans killed and several wounded.

The Secretary stated as further details were received they would be made public and the names of the killed and wounded are being waited with much anxiety. The Secretary says that no more ships will be ordered to northern China, as there appear to be enough vessels in those waters to serve all present purposes. More men are needed for land operations.

Talk Over Plans of Fighting.

Army and navy officers here are discussing the natural difficulties which beset even a large land and water force which undertakes to attack an army and navy at home. The disadvantages are always with the invaders, no matter how superior they may be numerically or how much better equipped as fighters, or to what degree they may be more efficiently officered. These considerations of inferiority are all on the side of the Chinese, but there is much to be dreaded, it is pointed out, in the mob which is apt to stand in the path of organized troops. The question of supplies and relief in the event of temporary defeat always interferes with the plans of an invading force.

The military force is deemed scarcely equal to the demands upon it in the Philippines, especially in view of the project of returning to this country most of the volunteer commands, beginning at an early day.

War Office Ready for Emergency.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., June 24.—The war branch of the government is preparing for any eventuality that may arise out of the Chinese situation. As stated by one of the highest officers of the army, the scale of preparation is of a magnitude which would both interest and surprise the public. But, he added, the information would be of even greater interest and service to any foreign foe which the United States may be called upon to face within the next few weeks or months, and, for that reason, there is no purpose to make public the complete preparations making to meet whatever issue arises.

All that the officials will say is that both the army and the navy, if the occasion arises, will give a good account of themselves.

Bad News Received Early.

Admiral Kempff's dispatch, giving the first definite news of the shedding of American blood on Chinese soil, came early this morning and was turned over to Secretary Long as soon as he arrived at the department. With Admiral Crowninshield the Secretary carried the dispatch to the White House, where, on the President's return from church, it was laid before him. The determination thereupon was reached to order Admiral Remey, in command of the Asiatic squadron, from Manila to Taku on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn. The Secretary and Admiral Crowninshield returned to the Navy department, where the necessary orders were dispatched to Admiral Remey.

Makes Taku Headquarters.

The effect of this transfer is to make Taku the headquarters of the Asiatic squadron. The Brooklyn is expected to sail at once—today, it possible—as the orders sent contemplate getting the Admiral on the scene at the earliest moment.

If the Brooklyn starts today, as expected, it will take fully a week to reach Taku, as the trip is 2,000 miles, and typhoons are raging. The determination to carry some of General MacArthur's troops on a flagship shows the emergency of the situation. The troops are believed to be ready to move, but some delay may be caused in getting on board sufficient supplies for a large body of men for a week.

Kempff Report Is Grave.

Word reached the Navy department today that the battleship Oregon got away from Hongkong last night, bound for Taku. This is two days ahead of its expected start. The ship took on 164 sailors and marines brought to Hongkong by the Zafiro. The big ship may now have a chance to repeat its celebrated performance "around the Horn," as it is being crowded for a fast run to the scene of action. The distance is about 1,500 miles, and if it makes record time the ship will be at Taku in six days, about the same time that the Brooklyn arrives from Manila.

No News from Conger.

While the Berlin reports as to the safety of Baron Ketteler and the legations at Pekin appear to dispose of one of the most alarming stories of the crisis, Minister Conger, at Pekin, is still cut off from communication here, and there is no direct official assurance of the safety of the Ministers and legations, nor is there a word of the relief force, including the Americans, which sought to break through to Pekin.

Minister Wu characterizes as ridiculous the report that the Empress Dowager had decreed the extermination of all the foreigners in China. "It is not true," he said, "and I will bet my life on it. She is too sensible a woman to do such a mad and foolish thing as that."

Cavalry Goes to Manila.

The Sixth Cavalry, which will sail from San Francisco shortly, will not go directly to Manila but will be taken to Nagasaki, where orders will be sent based on the developments in the Chinese situation.

MOURAVIEFF'S DEATH TRAGIC.

Is Declared to Have Died of Heart Disease Caused by Reprimand of Czar.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, June 25.—The death of Count Mouravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, was most tragic, being directly traceable to the events in China. The Czar, it seems, was greatly disturbed over the absence of all direct news from Pekin and the loss of officers and men in the attack upon the Taku forts, and summoned Count Mouravieff and demanded an explanation. The Minister did his best to make excuses, but the Czar was not satisfied and declared that his agents in Pekin must have gone to sleep. Count Mouravieff's agitation at this sarcastic reprimand was so great that he was seized with a heart attack.

Says He Was Not Real Minister.

The Mail's correspondent does not place as high an estimate on Mouravieff's importance or ability as some have, and he insists that it was Count Lamsdorff, now temporarily in charge of the Foreign office and the dead Minister's assistant, and not Mouravieff, who guided Russia's foreign policy, the latter being simply the nominal leader.

Was Courtier, Not Diplomatist.

"In Mouravieff," says the correspondent, "Russia lost not a diplomatist but a courtier who had earned the good will of the Czar as the Russian representative at Copenhagen. His death does not change the policy of Russia, which will stand shoulder to shoulder with England in China and act in close conjunction with the powers.

"To suggestions for the partition of China Russia will not listen for a minute."

NOT EAGER TO DIVIDE CHINA.

German Paper Near to Foreign Office Says Task of Partition Is Too Great for Single Power.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. S. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, June 24.—The Neuesten Nachrichten, which often represents the Foreign office, coincides with the opinion that the powers now are much less desirous of a partition of China than was formerly supposed, and says: "The military domination of any considerable portions of the Chinese territory would exceed the power of any foreign country. The powers must attempt to establish or uphold a government at Pekin strong enough to restore and maintain order and protect foreigners and foreign interests."

The Cologne Gazette, answering the Russian press insinuations, states emphatically that Germany will not oppose any plans of Russia respecting China.

AMERICA HOLDS KEY TO CHINA.

Former Minister Barrett Says United States Alone Is in Position to Direct Action There.

Cincinnati, O., June 24.—John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, was here today. Before leaving for Cleveland he said:

"In restoring peace in China the United States should be the principal influence to determine the future and the fate of China. It is America's influence only that can successfully solve this problem and keep China from an impending breakup. America must stand for the integrity of the Chinese Empire, for we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by her partition among the European powers.

"On the other hand, if America allows China to be divided the expansion of our commerce and the extent of our moral influence will be absolutely limited by the attitude and policy of European nations.

"Another interesting point is this: The United States is the only power whose leadership and dictation of policy Russia would accept."

CHINESE EMISSARY IS SHOT.

Agent of Empress to Japan Identified with Lottery Affairs Assassinated at Canton.

Vancouver, B. C., June 24.—[Special.]—The steamship Tartar arrived from the Orient today with 400 Japanese immigrants. It brings the following mail advices:

"Liu Hsiushun, the Empress Dowager's secret emissary to Japan, was shot in the abdomen as he stepped ashore at Canton. At the instant the shot was fired the friends of the assassin threw Mexican dollars among the crowd of 300 present. There was a scramble for the money, and the assassin and his friends escaped.

"Liu died of his wounds, for which the people of Canton were thankful, for he was universally hated as the man who fraudulently manipulated the Canton lottery, and cheated thousands of poor people out of their money.

"Liu was formerly a favorite of Li Hung Chang, and was in his train of retainers. Knowing he was hated, he had twenty Chinese soldiers accompany him wherever he went, who cleared the crowd away from his chair by force.

"Ten attempts have lately been made on his life, and his political haters have finally finished him. When shot Liu, it is said, was en route to Japan on a secret mission in connection with the Boxer uprising."

ARE BACK FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Cook County Marching and Marquette Clubs Come on Special Trains—Dolliver to Speak Tomorrow.

The Cook County Marching club and the members of the Marquette club, who attended the Philadelphia convention, reached home yesterday on separate special trains.

The Marching club arrived at 11 p. m., minus fifty or more members, who remained in the East, and half a dozen who were riding on other trains, having missed the club's special. C. T. Wheeler and P. W. Holloway were two who lingered too long at a Baltimore lunch counter, and spent an hour in Baltimore without coats or hats.

Congressman Dolliver went to the Washington station to meet the club and thank the members for the support they had given him in Philadelphia, but the train was ahead of its schedule time, and had left the station before he arrived.

Controller of the Currency Dawes joined the club at Washington, coming West on private business. He will be in Chicago for a week or more.

The club's train met with an accident three miles west of Cumberland, Md., one of the engines breaking down, and was held at Zanesville for a short time by an accident to a train in front of it.

Members of the Marquette club returned home in the morning. Their special train arrived at 8 o'clock. The excursionists reported having had a most enjoyable trip. They were highly pleased over the reception given them by President McKinley at the White House in Washington on Friday. The club will have a meeting at 8 o'clock tonight, where arrangements probably will be made for a meeting in the near future to ratify the national, State, and county tickets.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the speech to be delivered by Congressman Dolliver at Steinway Hall tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Hamilton club. This will be the first public utterance of the Iowa statesman since his Vice Presidential candidacy was announced prior to the Philadelphia convention, and practically the first gun of the campaign, as he comes direct from Washington and a consultation with the President. Besides Mr. Dolliver and Controller Dawes, several Chicago orators will speak, among them Judge Neely and P. H. O'Donnell. The meeting is free and arrangements for overflow meeting will be made.

NOMINEES FOR COUNTY BOARD.

Republicans Call Democratic Ticket a Weak One—Sketches of the City Candidates.

Comment among Republicans on the Democratic nominations for County Commissioners is to the effect that they are not as strong as the Republican nominees. Sketches of the city candidates follow:

OTTO HULSMAN—Resides in the Fifteenth Ward and is engaged in the coffee roasting business at 65 Dearborn avenue. He was born in Germany 49 years ago, came to America in 1865, and has lived in Chicago twenty-five years. He was nominated for Commissioner on the Democratic ticket seven years ago and defeated. He has never held office.

MICHAEL IRRMANN—Is a cigarmaker at 191 West Madison street, resides in the Eighteenth Ward, and is said to stand well with the labor unions. He was a Democratic nominee for Commissioner two years ago.

JACOB THIELEN—Lives in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Has conducted a grocery at Rush and Oak streets for thirty years. His nomination is said to have been made at the request of the German Democrats in his ward.

JAMES E. DALY—Is President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, business agent of the Steamfitters' union, and a leader in the Building Trades council. Was nominated at the request of labor leaders.

JOSEPH E. FLANAGAN—Lives in the Twenty-sixth Ward and is a member of the firm of Flanagan & Biedenweg, stained glass manufacturers. This is his first candidacy for office.

JOHN CZEKALA—Is a Pole and resides in the Sixteenth Ward; conducts a small real estate business. Ran for Commissioner two years ago on the Democratic ticket.

JOHN FOLEY—Is an expert horseshoer and has a shop at West Twentieth street and Ashland avenue. He was nominated from the Ninth Ward, and because of his popularity among laboring men. He never held office.

EDWARD KATZINGER—Resides in the Nineteenth Ward and is a small manufacturer of candy furnaces, ice cream freezers, and sheet metal goods.

JAMES F. DIBELKA—Is a Bohemian and was nominated to please the voters of that nationality. Lives in the Tenth Ward and is an architect's draftsman.

ALLIED FORCES FAIL IN RELIEF.

Report to the London Times from Shanghai Tells of Another Disaster.

MINISTERS MAY BE SAFE.

Assurance Given by Chinese Director of Telegraphs, but Is Not Substantiated.

UNEASY AT OTHER POINTS.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, June 25, 3 a. m.—The Times this morning prints a special dispatch from Shanghai, under today's date, saying:

"The situation in the north is unchanged. The latest reports received via Chefoo state that the allied force of 550 men failed in the attempt to relieve the Tien Tsin foreign settlement on Thursday night, but it is hoped that the further attempt, planned to take place with reinforcements on the night of the 22d, was more successful.

"The first accounts of the destruction of property caused by the bombardment, it is now stated, were exaggerated. The latest accounts say that the casualties were chiefly among the Russian troops north of the river.

Insists Legations Are Safe.

"The fleet and the consulate are still without news from Pekin, but the statement is made today by Sheng, the Chinese director of telegraphs, on the authority of a telegram from Tuan-Shih-Kai, in Shan Tung, saying the latter had received news by special courier from Pekin to the effect that all the foreign residents and legations were safe, that the foreign Ministers were demanding their passports, and that the Tsung-li-Yamen appeared to be disposed to comply with the request.

"If this news is a fabrication the motive is not clear. If true it implies the correctness of the earlier reports of Admiral Seymour's arrival at the capital.

"Another telegram to Sheng from an official at Pao-Ting-Fu states that the guns used by the Boxers in the bombardment of the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin were seized, with other plunder, at the Viceroy's Yamen. This is obviously intended to exonerate the government and the imperial troops from any suspicion of being connected with the attack.

Uneasiness in Japan.

"The Japanese Consul at Chefoo reports great uneasiness there and an exodus of native merchants as a result of the movements of the Chinese troops in that vicinity. From Chingking and Ningpo the foreigners appeal for protection of British gunboats, but none are immediately available. It is earnestly hoped, in view of possible complications, that the government will dispatch a powerful naval force to the Yang-tse.

"The Nanking Viceroy has issued a proclamation directing provincial officials to firmly suppress the slightest sign of a disturbance. In the meanwhile the condition of affairs in the north is daily becoming more widespread, and, as a result, there is a serious disorganization of trade.

Chinese Fleet at Shanghai.

"Three Chinese cruisers belonging to the Pei Yang fleet from Chefoo arrived here today, making a total of eight Chinese war vessels here. They were boarded from her Majesty's cruiser Undaunted, whereupon their commanders explained that they had come to Shanghai for shelter, this port being recognized as neutral. The Nanking Viceroy has since informed the British Consul General that the Chinese squadron now at Shanghai intends to cooperate with the powers for the protection of life and property in Yang-tse.

Defines Japan's Attitude.

The Times' special from Yokohama says:

"In the Chinese crisis Japan's attitude appears to be one of reserve. She confines herself now to preserving the concert of the powers and in maintaining the equilibrium of action. She, however, is evidently prepared to exert her full strength in vigorous cooperation with any power having identical interests with herself which initiates a resolute policy for the restoration of peace and averting the ascendancy of any one power."

Russia Sends Army Corps.

The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg says:

"It is reported that Russia will shortly be able to send a full army corps from eastern Siberia to Port Arthur, and that preparations are being made for that emergency.

"The force will consist of Siberian riflemen, who are to be formed into regiments of two battalions each. The entire force will number between 20,000 and 30,000 men.

Russia's Official Attitude.

"Today's government messenger contains an official communication in regard to the Chinese difficulty which concludes: 'It is, therefore, plain that Russian troops by entering neighboring territory are in no way pursuing any kind of hostile purpose as regards China. On the contrary, their presence in that friendly country at the present alarming juncture can only be of essential use to the government at Pekin in its struggle with the rebels and will help to accelerate the restoration of law and order in the empire in the interests of China itself.'"

Not for Spoils, but for Reform.

The Times says editorially: "There is no whisper in favor of a partition or of the spoliation of China in this country any more than there is in America, but we feel strongly that the time has come for the introduction of those practical reforms which Mr. Choate declared to be desirable in his recent letter to Lord Salisbury."

OBITUARY.

SWAN W. LINDAHL, Chicago, a veteran music teacher and a prominent member of the Swedish colony, died yesterday morning of heart disease after an illness of only a few hours. He was giving a music lesson in Englewood on Saturday afternoon, when he fainted suddenly while at the piano and had to be taken to his residence, at 4547 Champlain avenue. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Lindahl was born in Wekajo, Sweden, in 1839, and came to this country when 25 years of age. He resided in Andover, Ill., until 1873, when he removed to Chicago. Mrs. Lindahl and six children—Edward, Justin, Emil, Jennie, Ernest, and Helen—survive him.

The Best Prescription for Malaria.

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

CHINESE MILITARY COLLEGE AT TIEN TSIN DESTROYED BY FOREIGNERS.

When the Chinese opened the bombardment on the foreign portion of Tien Tsin last week a mixed force of 175 Europeans immediately attacked and tore down the military college buildings, killing the Chinese defenders.

J. W. RAGSDALE, U. S. CONSUL AT TIEN TSIN.

The United States Consulate was the first building to fall in the bombardment of last week, it being some distance from the other foreign buildings.

MAJ. WALLER, COMMANDER AMERICAN MARINES.

It was officially reported to Washington yesterday that Maj Waller's force had been ambushed near Tien Tsin, with loss of four killed and seven wounded.

SEE PEACE FROM EVENTS IN CHINA

Diplomats Look for Amicable Solution of the Vexed Eastern Question.

NATIONS WILL CONFER.

United States Must Join in the Congress of Powers to Make Partition.

NATIVE RULE IS INCAPABLE.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C., June 24.

Diplomats here look on the events in China, and particularly the method of suppressing the disorder, as a probable peaceful solution of the troublesome Eastern question. It has been feared all the time Russia or Germany would come into conflict with the natives, provoke a fight, seize territory, and thus come into conflict with some other one of the great powers. This would mean the long-expected European war. Now, according to the diplomatic observers, the future is positively encouraging, except of course for the Chinese. There is already a concert of action between the great powers, including the Americans. This means, of course, that no one power can claim acquired territory.

Diplomatic View of Events in China.

The settlement of the Chinese question after peace has been restored will therefore naturally fall to a great congress of nations, in which the United States must necessarily partidpate as an interested party. The fear of a great European war has been largely based on the fact that when nations disagree it is difficult arrange for a conference. On the other hand, in view of the fact that a great congress of nations is now inevitable, and as the presence of the United States will remove the exclusive European atmosphere, it is believed war over the Chinese question will become nearly impossible.

China will be partitioned, but it will be done so quietly it will create little disturbance among the great world powers. The diplomats do not consider China as being at war with outside nations, but they do take the ground that the inability of the Chinese government to govern its people has been demonstrated finally, and hence a partition of the Flowery Kingdom among the intervening nations is deemed not only inevitable but necessary.

Tien Tsin, New-Chwang, and Chefoo, which are mentioned as the points of greatest activity and danger, aside from Pekin, the capital, in the present troubles in China, are especially important in relation to American trade in that country. They are in the northern part of the country, and it is in them that American goods seem to be in the greatest demand. The growth of our trade in that section is described somewhat in detail by a recent publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which describes Tien Tsin as the most important city of northern China, being located at the head of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, and but eighty miles from the capital, Pekin, with which it is connected by water and by a railway line. Another completed railway line runs northeastwardly to Shanghai-Kwan, and an elaborate railway system is projected southward from this point through the populous Provinces of Shan-Tung and Kiang-Su to connect Tien Tsin with Shanghai.

American Trade in Turbulent Districts of China.

In addition to these, the grand canal, the most important of the great artificial waterways of China, has for centuries connected Tien Tsin with the Yang-tse-Kiang River and Shanghai. Shanghai's population is in round numbers 1,000,000, and its imports, which in 1898 were less than 20,000,000 Haikwan taels, were in 1897 more than 53,000,000 Haikwan taels, having thus nearly doubled during the decade. The Commissioner of Customs, Alfred Hippisley, writing in 1898 of the 1897 trade, calls attention to the importance of American trade at that port, and adds that it is the only trade which increased in 1898 over that of 1897, saying that American drills, American sheetings, and American kerosene had especially increased in imports during the year, while the cotton goods from other countries were showing a decrease.

Another interesting fact to which he calls attention is that the new railway line recently built to connect Tien Tsin with Pekin is already proving extremely popular with the Chinese. On this subject he says: "It is astonishing how speedily the Chinese, despite their reputed conservatism, adapt themselves to a new environment and make the most of increased transportation facilities offered them. Already Pekin fruit is sent direct to Taku for shipment south, and Pekin is similarly supplied with southern fruit, and traffic generally developed so rapidly that it soon became necessary to double the line."

Consul Reade of the United States says that Tien Tsin ranks in commercial importance next to Shanghai and Canton, and in a report to the State department says: "Tien Tsin, by its geographical position, is the point of accumulation and distribution of all merchandise destined for the United States or intended for consumption in the northern provinces of China. Direct shipments from the United States to Tien Tsin are impracticable, it being in all cases more advantageous to ship to Shanghai or Hongkong and then transship to the steamers of light draft that ply between those ports and Tien Tsin."

Tien Tsin and Chefoo as Treaty Ports.

Chefoo is considered an extremely important treaty port by reason of the constant and growing demand for American goods at that point. It is located on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, comparatively near to Tien Tsin, but nearer to the British port, Wei-Hai-Wei, and its importance to American interests is pictured by Consul Fowler in a report to the State department, in which he says: "It is satisfactory to see that during the six months under review the following American goods show a gain over the same period of 1896: Drills, 13,214 pieces; sheetings, 111,040 pieces; kerosene oil, 942,050 gallons. It is worthy of note that of the thirty-six classes of foreign merchandise showing a gain in the table of imports, twenty-seven are imported from gold standard countries and only nine from Asia or silver standard countries; this in spite of the enhanced values due to the tremendous fall in silver. Of the twenty-two classes of foreign merchandise that show a decline, eight are imports from gold standard countries and fourteen from silver standard countries."

New-Chwang, while a comparatively small city of but 60,000 population, is of especial importance to the United States as a treaty port. It is located at the extreme north of Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, considerably farther north than Tien Tsin, and is of especial importance to the United States because of the demand for goods from this country in that section. American cottons, oils, and American manufactures generally are in great demand in the Province of Sheng-King, of which New-Chwang is the treaty port and most important city, and goods reach the interior by the Murem River, which is navigable nearly to the northern border of the province. The proposed Russia railway line, which is projected through Manchuria and the Province of Sheng-King to Port Arthur, passes near New-Chwang, and is to be connected by a short line. Another, a British line, will connect New-Chwang with Shan-Hai-Kwan, which is already in railway connection with Pekin.

Demand for American Goods at New-Chwang.

The demand for American goods at this treaty port and the country adjacent to it is shown by the following extract from the report of Walter Lay, Commissioner of Customs at that point, written in 1898: "The rapidity with which English drills have been disappearing may be seen by noting that the importation only four years ago amounted to 80,000 pieces, while during the period under review only 3,000 pieces arrived. The predominant position secured by American drills and sheetings is now one of over supremacy. The value of these two items aggregates 3,125,000 Haikwan taels, that is, not far short of half the gross value of all foreign arrivals coastwise. Cotton yarn did not recede from the advanced position assumed in the previous year, for the falling off of the Indian yarn was neutralized by the increase in Japanese yarn.

"The inelastic character of the trade in woolen goods continues. The most striking feature in the category of sundries is the overwhelming importation of kerosene oil, in which trade the supremacy of American brands is exceedingly pronounced, for the large importation of 526,000 gallons in 1896 has been eclipsed by the 2,041,000 gallons to the credit of the period under review. The net value of the imports, which is practically the same as the large figure of the previous year, may be considered fairly to represent a volume of trade equivalent to that year. With reference to the leading articles, native cloth, medicines, silk piece goods, green tea, and prepared tobacco have gained, while raw cotton, paper, and sugar have lost. Cotton yarns, manufactured by Chinese mills, advanced from 600 Haikwan taels to 77,888 Haikwan taels."

Post-mortem information about the building of platforms seems to be the usual thing after Republican conventions. The same paper which exploited the supposed connection with the gold plank at St. Louis in 1896 now prints the story that Lemuel Ely Quigg received $5,000 from a canal company for substituting "isthmian" for "Nicaraguan" on the canal plank. If Mr. Quigg received any such sum for the purpose mentioned the canal company alleged to have bought his services secured a gold brick.

How the Canal Plank Was Shaped.

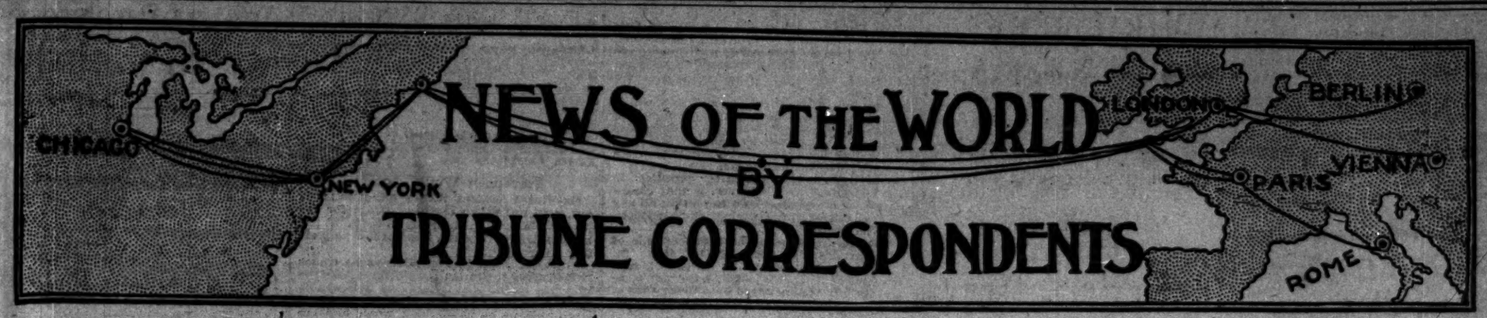
The Sunday before the convention met, long before it was known who would be on the different subcommittees, and even before it had been finally decided who would be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, THE TRIBUNE correspondent had a long interview with Senator Foraker at his rooms in the Lafayette at Philadelphia, when he was supposed to have gone to the Griscom dinner. Senator Foraker had just concluded a long conference with Postmaster General Smith over the platform brought by Mr. Smith from Washington. At that time Senator Foraker said specifically that in drafting the canal paragraph the word Nicaragua would be omitted and isthmian substituted. He said the reason was that Congress had appropriated a million for a commission to examine all routes across the isthmus, and hence the party leaders considered it unsafe to indorse any particular route.

These facts were printed fully in THE TRIBUNE of last Monday, long before it was known that Quigg would be appointed on the subcommittee. Therefore, it is apparent that, if Quigg was paid $5,000 for doing what had been decided on long before, he earned his money easily, and the canal company which is supposed to have paid the money displayed ignorance of the situation to an almost passes belief.

[New York, June 24.—[Special.]—Lemuel Ely Quigg when seen and asked about the story published in the Chicago Times-Herald, seemed much perturbed and said:

"I shall hold the paper responsible for any statement of that nature. I shall make any paper prove it, if it makes any statement of that kind."

When asked if he would make a positive denial Mr. Quigg angrily replied: "I have nothing further to say on the matter. I have given warning of the consequences if any paper prints such a statement."]



TURN ON PARTY LEADER.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS CONDEMN ACTION OF MILLERAND.

Minister and Two Deputies Blamed for Supporting Government in Refusal to Investigate Chalon Labor Troubles — Delanne and Andre on Bad Terms—Chicago Woman Heard at Congress in Paris — Americans Much Sought at Entertainments.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, June 24.—As a result of the protestations of the Socialists all over France against Minister Millerand and Deputies Viviani and Jaures supporting the government in opposition to the motion to provide an investigation of the cases of the milling labor troubles at Chalon, the General committee of the Socialist party has met and censured the three Ministerial leaders and voting that the blame be laid on them and withdrawing the confidence of the party. The action of this committee is of importance, as the government is absolutely dependent on the Socialists' vote. This action leaves Deputy Guesde, who is a bitter enemy of the Cabinet, master of the situation.

Trouble in War Ministry.

The tension is extreme between General Delanne, chief of the general staff, and the Minister of War.

General Delanne had an order of the day openly read to the troops published, declaring that he still maintained that he had resigned absolutely as chief of the general staff, but remained at the head of the army because he had been forced to do so by the government.

General Delanne has also flatly refused to receive any of the new officers to the general staff appointed by General André, and the whole attitude of Delanne is sensational. If he had openly revolted against the government he would have had a strong army following.

Dupuy Elected to Senate.

Charles Dupuy, predecessor of Waldeck-Rousseau as Premier, has been elected Senator.

Accident to Moving Sidewalk.

There was an accident on the moving sidewalk today and the crowds stopped midway grew angry and pommeled the employés, so that it took a large force of police to keep them from doing serious violence.

Object to Picard Order.

The orders posted by Director Picard asking the exhibiters to keep their places open until 6 o'clock have been torn down by the exhibiters, who are in open revolt against the measure.

Hear Mrs. Fuller's Paper.

At the closing session of the women's congress a paper on architecture by Mrs. Fulle of Chicago was read. Mme. Bogelot, in presenting Mrs. Fuller, paid a high tribute to American women's architecture, and referred to the beauty and pure style of the Woman's Building at the Chicago Fair. The closing banquet was given last night.

Leave Canadians in Dark.

Mrs. Wright Sewall, Jane Addams, and Susan Gale Cooke are much sought by the French women. During the Canadian banquet it one of the pavilions of the exposition last night, in the middle of the dinner, the lights went out and it was impossible to start them again. The reunion terminated in an uproar. The Canadian commissioner is furious and blames the exposition, and says: "An official responsible for such an accident in my country would be removed the next day."

IRVING SEES STRONG BOND

SAYS SHAKSPEARE FORMS ANGLO-AMERICAN TIE.

Writes Letter to Whitefriars Club on Dedication of American Bust of Poet —Khedive Now Convalescent and Expects to Go Up to Buckingham Palace Soon — Lady Randolph Churchill and Cornwallis West to Be Married on Wednesday.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, June 25.—Sir Henry Irving has discovered still another reason for an Anglo-American alliance in Shakspeare. On Saturday the Whitefriars club presented the trustees of the Shakspeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon a bust of the poet executed by the late William Page, President of the National Academy of New York. Irving, being unable to be present, sent a letter in which he said: "Shakspeare is one of the great bonds of concord between the American people and our country."

George Wyndham, M. P., also wrote and referred to the gift as "one of so many which England, and particularly Stratford, owe to the generous enthusiasm of the poet's admirers in America."

The presentation was made through the Whitefriars at the request of the artist's brother-in-law, who was a member of the club.

Khedive Is Convalescent.

The Khedive was pronounced convalescent last evening, the fever having left him. The isolating screens about his cabin were removed, and he spent most of the day out of bed reading, writing, and chatting with members of his suite.

A telegram was received from the Queen, inviting the royal visitor to remain on board the Osborne as long as he wished, and urging him not to hurry about going to Buckingham Palace, as the apartments there would bew at his disposal whenever he arrives. The Khedive expects now to leave for London on Tuesday.

Churchill-West Wedding Wednesday.

The wedding of Lady Randolph Churchill to Cornwallis West will be celebrated in London on Wednesday. A wedding present is being subscribed for among her ladyship's friends, the subscription being organized by the Duchess of Devonshire. The groom, who is only 25, was born the same year his bride was first married, and will inherit a large fortune at the death of his father.

Arrives by the Cymric.

Among the arrivals on the Cymric are Arthur Balfour and wife, Mrs. Henry Kirk and Miss Jennie Kirk.

CELEBRATE GUTENBERG DAY.

Town of Mayence, Where First Typesetter Was Born 500 Years Ago, Observes Event.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, June 24.—Mayence, Gutenberg's birthplace, celebrated the 500th anniversary of his birth yesterday with a procession, singing, and a festival.

The Grand Duke of Hesse opened the typographical exposition, showing the development of the printing trades until the present day.

American Girl in New Opera.

"Rhodope," a clever operetta by Hugo Felix, was given last night for the first time with Mary Halton, a New York girl, in the leading rôle, which she presented with a clear soprano voice and some graceful dancing.

TAKE MORE BOER TOWNS.

ROBERTS REPORTS CONTINUED ADVANCES BY BRITISH.

Buller Occupies Standerton, Seizing a Large Quantity of Railway Rolling Stock—Ian Hamilton Takes Heidelberg and Chases Transvaalers for Six or Seven Miles, Capturing Six—Kruger Says England Is Involved in War with Russia.

LONDON, June 25.—The Transvaal military incidents are summed up officially by Lord Roberts in the following message to the War office:

"Pretoria, Sunday, 11:30 a. m.—Buller reached Standerton on June 22. He found a good deal of rolling stock. All the Dutch residents had left the town.

"The British prisoners captured since our occupation of Pretoria have been taken to Machadodorp.

"Ian Hamilton occupied Heidelberg on Saturday. The enemy fled, pursued by our mounted men six or seven miles. The previous day Broadwood's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy, dispersing them completely and capturing six.

"Hunter's advance brigade reached Johannesburg, toward Heidelberg, on June 22.

"The enemy attacked our post at Honingspruit, and before reinforcements arrived from Kroonstad they had burned three culverts. These had all been repaired by this afternoon."

British Losses at Honingspruit.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday, says:

"The British casualties at Honingspruit were thirty-seven killed and wounded."

Sir Redvers Buller, in a dispatch to the War office, says that among the prisoners taken to Machadodorp are Lords Antrim and Ennismore, both of whom are in good health. Lord Longford was left at Reitz, severely wounded.

The force now available to President Kruger is officially estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

The Standerton correspondents assert that his sole idea is to hold out until after the American Presidential election.

Says England Has Other Wars.

Mr. Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation on June 17, announcing that the Russians had declared war upon the Japanese, and that Great Britain must help Japan.

Lord Roberts and Commandant General Louis Botha are still exchanging letters.

Two hundred rebels have surrendered to General Warren at Blikfontein.

CUBANS START FOR BOSTON.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Teachers to Take Summer Course of Study at Harvard.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 24.—The transport McPherson left Santiago de Cuba this morning carrying 125 Cuban teachers bound for Boston to take advantage of the summer school educational facilities offered by Harvard University. Nearly all of the teachers are young women. Some parents declined to allow their daughters to go, but hundreds of applications had to be refused.

Cologne Damaged by Storm.

LONDON, June 24.—Cologne was visited today by a severe storm, which demolished many buildings and threw down a number of factory chimneys. Several persons were badly injured.

Mourn Loss of German Actor.

BERLIN, June 24.—General regret is expressed in theatrical circles at the death of Karl Sontag, the well-known actor.

REPLIES TO FILIPINOS.

GENERAL MACARTHUR EXPLAINS WHAT HE CAN DO.

New Draft of Terms to American General Being Made by Insurgent Leaders—Expulsion of Friars Referred to Taft Commission—Part of Forty-third Infantry Moved from Samar to Leyte and Twenty-ninth Sent to Samar.

MANILA, June 24, 10:45 p. m.—General MacArthur has given a formal answer to the Filipino leaders who last Thursday submitted to him peace proposals that had been approved earlier in the day by a meeting of representative insurgents.

In his reply he assured them that all personal rights under the United States constitution, excepting trial by jury and the right to bear arms, would be guaranteed them.

New Draft of Proposals.

The promoters of the peace movement are now engaged in reconstructing the draft of the seven clauses submitted to General MacArthur in such a way as to render it acceptable to both sides.

The seventh clause, providing for the expulsion of the friars, General MacArthur rejected on the ground that the settlement of this question rests with the commission headed by Judge Taft.

That portion of the Forty-third Infantry which formerly garrisoned the Island of Samar will proceed to the Island of Leyte, giving the garrison there the needed reinforcement.

The battalion of the Twenty-ninth Infantry which was sent yesterday to Samar will act as the garrison there.

MacArthur Acts Promptly.

Manila, May 19.—[Correspondence.]—The first official act of General MacArthur throwing light on his promptness in dealing with the insurgents displays the same leniency which General Otis followed. The case was that of a native, Ramon Laezamana, tried by a military commission in Batanzas, convicted of being a spy, and sentenced to be hanged.

General MacArthur, after reviewing the case, decided that while the evidence of the prisoner's connection with the insurgent army was conclusive, it was not proven that his presence within the lines was with the intent necessary to constitute him a spy under the laws of war. He disapproved the sentence and ordered that Laezamana be kept a prisoner of war.

FEAR FOR DE RESZKE'S VOICE.

Musical Circles Greatly Agitated Over Recent Bad Performance of the Great Tenor.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 24.—There is much talk in musical circles as to whether Jean de Reszke, the great operatic tenor, is losing his voice. He came to London two weeks ago to join the Covent Garden company. He sang one night with Melba in "Romeo and Juliet."

Never had the great tenor been heard to sing so badly and he knew it. Intimate friends, who watched him closely, say he was white as a sheet, evidently suffering much. Although advertised to appear three times since then, De Reszke has withdrawn each time before the performance began, feeling that he could not sing.

The great question is as to whether his present condition is only temporary, owing to cold or hoarseness, or whether it is a real failing of his great voice on account of age.

APPROVES NEW CABINET.

KING HUMBERT ACCEPTS LIST OF PREMIER SARACCO.

Slight Change Made in Disposition of Portfolios of Finance and Public Works, but General Plan Indorsed—Will Take Oath Today — Tomasso Villa Is Government's Choice for President of Chamber — Batteries Ordered to China.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, June 24.—King Humbert today accepted the resignations of Minister Pelloux and his ministry and approved the nominations in the new Cabinet formed by Sig. Saracco.

The new Cabinet will take oath of office tomorrow.

New Cabinet Complete.

The new Cabinet will be made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Sig. Giuseppe Saracco.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Marquis Visconti-Venosta.
Minister of Justice—Sig. Emanuele Gianturco.
Minister of the Treasury—Sig. Giulio Rubini.
Minister of Finances—Sig. Bruno Chimirri.
Minister of Public Works—Sig. Ascanico Branca.
Minister of Agriculture—Sig. Paolo Carcano.
Minister of War—General Ponza Sammartino.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Morin.
Minister of Education—Sig. Nicolo Gallo.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Alessandro Pascolato.

The government's candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies will be Tomasso Villa, the distinguished advocate.

Batteries Ordered to China.

The foreign ministry has ordered two batteries of artillery to proceed to China on board the cruiser Vettor Pisani.

CUBANS STRIKE IN HAVANA.

Laborers Employed by an Electric Company Want the Same Wages Paid Americans.

HAVANA, June 24.—The Cuban and Spanish laborers employed by the Havana Electric company have struck because they do not receive the same wages as Americans who do similar work. The strikers say the Americans are paid 40 cents a day more. To this the contractors reply that Americans are worth far more than Cubans as workmen. The Independencia, taking up the matter, says it illustrates the American method of treating Cubans, adding: "Cubans have been trampled upon by Americans ever since General Ludlow exercised his powers in a dictatorial manner without consulting the wishes of Cubans. This strike is only another illustration of what is coming to pass. Such things cannot be allowed to go much further."

WILL TRY TO REACH KUMASSI.

Final Advance for Purpose of Opening Communications from Prahsu Is Begun.

PRAHSU, Saturday, June 23.—Sufficient supplies at last have been collected and the final advance to open communications with Kumassi will begin tomorrow (Sunday). On the road from Ashanti to Kwahou are three villages, where are gathered some 2,000 fighting men who have practiced the rites of fetish worship and pledged themselves to help the Ashantis.

Woman Poisoner Convicted.

BERLIN, June 24.—The trial of the poisoner of Louise Berger at Potsdam, which developed some features, has resulted in a sentence of death for the accused.

"FIGHTING JOE" WHEELER HERE

Arrives to Take Command of Department of Lakes—Says War in Philippines Is Practically Over.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler is now in Chicago, and after today will be in command of the Department of the Lakes. Dressed in citizen's clothes of gray, General Wheeler arrived in the city at 8:45 o'clock last night over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and twenty minutes later registered at the Auditorium Hotel and was greeted by Brigadier General James F. Wade, retiring commander of the department. Afterwards General Wheeler talked upon subjects in regard to which he was qualified to give information. His statements on these questions were:

"The war in the Philippines is practically ended."

"I have made up my mind that Russia desires the protectorate of China and that its wishes will be opposed by England and Japan."

"I am out of politics as long as I am in the army."

"There is no question that the war in the Philippines is now ended," said General Wheeler. The insurgents are no more troublesome than the bandits in the island always have been. In fact, the insurgent forces now are composed only of the brigands and what may be called the débris of the Filipino army."

"I do not anticipate any serious trouble in China. I believe that as soon as the Empress Dowager realizes that the world is against her and that the world is in earnest she will accede to the demands of Europe and America. When I was in China last February I became convinced that Russia desired the protectorate of China and was ready to become possessed of it. Whether the Boxer question is the result of Russian manipulation I do not know. Neither can I say whether a Russian protectorate would be for the advantage or disadvantage of the United States. I believe, however, that Russia's wishes in regard to the protectorate will be opposed by both Japan and England."

"All the American troops that are needed in China can be spared from the Philippines. I regard the choice of Brigadier General Hall as their commander as an excellent one. General Hall is a superior officer, a most superior officer. He is well qualified for the command, as he has seen service in three wars and is well informed in regard to Chinese affairs."

"There has been some talk of your nomination as Vice President by the Democratic party, General. Are you a candidate?" was asked.

"My declaration in regard to that has been emphatic. I am out of politics as long as I am in the army, and I intend to stay in the army as long as I can."

The formal transfer of the command of the Department of the Lakes to Brigadier General Wheeler will take place today.

General Wheeler will make his home in Chicago as long as he is in command of the department. His daughters, Miss Wheeler and Miss Julia K. Wheeler, will join him here within a few days.

Shot by Footpads.

Ole Swanson, 130 Vedder street, reported to the East Chicago avenue police yesterday morning that he had been assaulted and shot by three holdup men at Hobbie and Milton streets. A bullet was found in his right hip. He was taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital. No arrests were made.

CHASE OF A BICYCLE THIEF.

He Eludes His Pursuers in Garfield Boulevard by Boarding a Passing Freight Train.

An automobile, six bicyclists, and a man on horseback chased a bicycle thief two miles down Garfield boulevard at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the chase extending from Halsted street to Leavitt. The fugitive eluded his pursuers at Leavitt street by abandoning the stolen wheel and boarding a south-bound Pennsylvania freight train that passed in front of him, and seemingly cut off his escape.

When the man boarded the train the six bicyclists were three blocks in the rear, the man on horseback a close second, the automobile a bad third, and numerous residents and small boys at the half mile and tiring rapidly.

Wilson H. Cooley, 954 Fifty-fourth court, owned the stolen wheel, which was taken from in front of a bicycle shop in the boulevard, near Halsted street, by a man dressed in a gray bicycle suit, cap to match, and low cut bicycle shoes.

SEEK VETO FOR G. A. R. ARCHES.

Every Day Club Wants City Council's $10,000 Appropriation Revoked Because Funds for Schools Are Denied.

The Every Day club, aroused by the action of the City Council in appropriating $10,000 from the street improvement fund for the erection of arches for the G. A. R. encampment, while funds are denied for vacation schools, intends to bring influence to bear on Mayor Harrison to induce him to veto the grant. Mrs. L. A. Coonley Ward, who heads the movement, with other members of the club, is circulating a petition to that end. An open letter has been issued urging all interested to bring pressure to bear on the Mayor, and saying: "The Council refused an appropriation for vacation schools because of lack of funds, yet the money they voted for a day's display would support several vacation schools for an entire season."

TO MAKE STOCK A MILLION.

Winthrop Harbor and Dock Company Plans Improvements and Construction of Railroad.

The Winthrop Harbor and Dock company has decided to increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000 for the purpose of building further dock and harbor improvements at Winthrop Harbor, Ill., and for the construction of a railroad connecting the harbor property with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. The original capital stock of the company is held in this country, but the additional stock is to be placed in Holland, where the manager of the company, J. H. Van Vlissingen, has many acquaintances.

ARREST IN STONEHILL CASE.

Suspect with Woman's Pocketbook in Custody—Injured Woman Talks of the Assault.

The mystery surrounding the murderous assault on Mrs. Stella Stonehill in Calumet avenue on Friday night remains unsolved. The Cottage Grove avenue police made an arrest late last night in connection with the case, but refuse to divulge the name of the prisoner. They found a woman's pocketbook in his possession, which they believe belongs to Mrs. Stonehill. It will be shown to her at St. Luke's Hospital today.

Mrs. Stonehill has recovered consciousness. She is unable to give any more information concerning the affair. She said she had seen an advertisement for a housekeeper in Calumet avenue and was going to answer it. She says she went up the steps at 2115 Calumet avenue, but retraced her steps and walked out of the gate, when she was struck twice and knew no more until she regained consciousness in the hospital.

The injured woman passed a restless day and was in an extremely nervous condition. The doctors, however, expressed confidence she would recover.

Harry Stonehill, stepson of Mrs. Stonehill, called at the hospital during the day seeking an interview with her. He had not seen her since February and could not throw any light on the case. He volunteered to assist the police. Mrs. Minnie Truesdell also visited her mother.

WORK FOR OVERHEAD TROLLEY

North Side Business-Men May Have Proposed Ordinance Ready to Submit to Council Tonight.

The Transportation committee of the North Side Business-Men's association held a meeting yesterday in which the proposed ordinance authorizing the Union Traction company to change all its cable lines on the North Side to overhead trolley lines was taken under consideration. The committee called on Alderman Julius Goldzier of the Twenty-second Ward and requested him to be one of the attorneys to draft the ordinance. Mr. Goldzier expressed his willingness. If the ordinance can be completed it probably will be submitted to the Council at the meeting tonight. By Wednesday the association expects to be able to submit to the Railway committee of the City Council a petition in favor of the proposed change, signed by 20,000 citizens.

CANDIDATES RIDE ELKS' GOAT.

One Hundred and Fourteen Initiated into Chicago Lodge at Room in Masonic Temple.

One hundred and fourteen candidates rode the Elks' goat yesterday afternoon and before evening came were all brothers of Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. E. The initiation took place at the Elks' lodgeroom on the ninth floor of the Masonic Temple. A special initiatory service was held, which was attended by over 400 Elks. Exalted Ruler John S. Reynolds presided. After the initiation an informal banquet to the new Elks was given at the Boston restaurant.

RENEWS DEMAND ON PORTE.

United States Charge d'Affaires Again Calls Ottoman Government's Attention to American Claim.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.—Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, today presented a fresh note to the Ottoman government, insisting upon an immediate reply to the demand of the United States for a settlement of the indemnity in connection with the losses of Americans at the time of the Armenian massacres. Although vigorously phrased, the note is not an ultimatum. It is said, however, to have been a disagreeable surprise to the Porte, testifying as it does to the intention of the United States government to pursue this matter of indemnity to the end.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—The representation which Mr. Griscom made to the Porte respecting payment of the American indemnity claims was written here, and consists of a strong presentation of the case and an urgent request for early payment of the claims. It was not an ultimatum, since it contained no alternative proposition as to our course in case payment is not made. The latest presentation is in accordance with the determination of the United States government to press these claims to a settlement.

TO ABANDON SCOTTISH PICNIC.

Highlanders Give Irish Sympathy for Boers and Hostility Toward Great Britain as Cause.

The big Scottish picnic which is held in Chicago every summer was declared off at a meeting of the Highland association at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Irish sympathy for the Boers and their hostility toward Great Britain are given as the reason.

The members declare the Scotch, English, Welsh, and Canadians are unwilling to assimilate with the Irish, and express the fear that the picnic would result in physical encounters. As a substitute for the event a committee was appointed to arrange for a monster "Gaelic convention" to be held in September.

Irish leaders in Chicago were severely scored for sending to the Transvaal what speakers termed "an alleged ambulance corps." Committees were appointed to work for the defeat of Democratic candidates urging pro-Boer affiliations. Mayor Harrison was singled out for retirement.

W. C. T. U. DELEGATES PREACH.

Members of World's Temperance Union Fill Pulpits of Edinburg Churches.

EDINBURG, June 24.—Many of the pulpits of the city churches were filled today by American delegates to the World's Women's Christian Temperance union. The Rev. Charles H. Sheldon of Topeka, Kas., was the principal speaker at the afternoon meeting of the congress, and he delivered a formal address at the mass-meeting in the evening, when Mrs. Barnes presided.

LABOR TO SHARE IN POLITICS.

Union Leaders Planning to Take Active Part in the Coming Campaign.

TO IGNORE PARTY LINES.

Scheme Outlined Is to Give Solid Support to Men Who Stand For Them.

MEET CONTRACTORS TODAY.

Organized labor is preparing to take an active part in the political campaign this fall. Its leaders are laying plans in the hope of rallying the rank and file of the unions to the support of only those candidates who are known to be in sympathy with the cause of labor. They believe that the present condition of affairs in the building trades offers an exceptional opportunity to solidify the labor vote and to elect officials who will look after their interests in the future.

Just now the labor leaders are quietly making a canvass of the candidates, with a view to ascertaining their position toward organized labor. They claim that the nomination of James E. Daley, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for County Commissioner by the Democrats on Saturday is a distinct concession to the labor vote, and declare that the full strength of the unions will be put forth to secure his election.

Plan to Ignore Party Lines.

The plan as outlined yesterday by a prominent labor leader is to concentrate the labor vote regardless of party affiliations. It is believed that an investigation of the candidates already in the field will show men on both tickets who are the open champions of union labor and that if their names are properly presented before the unions it will insure their election. How to arouse the union workmen and make them see their chance is the question now being agitated by the leaders.

The recent organization of a lyceum movement among the unions is hinted at as a part of the scheme to educate members to the necessity of voting for the right candidates. Ward clubs have been or are being formed all over the city by union workmen, and although the constitution under which they are being established contains the declaration that politics is barred from the discussions, it is an open secret that the qualifications of political candidates will be considered in connection with prospective legislation.

Says Time Is Ripe to Act.

"There never was a better opportunity for union workmen to show their strength than exists at present," said John A. Long, chairman of the Board of Business Agents. "The only way to demonstrate the full strength of the labor vote is for the unions to unite in a non-partisan movement and support the candidates who are their friends. The mistakes has been made in the past of nominating labor tickets and splitting the strength of the unions, but if the plan is carried out which is now under discussion the labor vote will be responsible for the election of the men its supports.

"The plan is to unite, for example, on an equal number of candidates on each ticket, if they can be found. If the Republicans can show seven candidates for County Commissioner who are the friends of union labor, and the Democrats can show eight, then let the union voter support those candidates. This plan will, if adopted, insure the election of the men receiving the labor vote beyond any doubt, for it means at least 50,000 votes, without counting the additional votes union men can secure among their friends. I know that this idea is being discussed among the unions, and before a month goes by it will take more definite shape."

Interest in Union Elections.

This is a week of elections among the unions, nearly all of them choosing officers for the ensuing year. The bearing of the elections on the labor trouble is most important, and as a consequence politics is the chief theme of discussion. As a rule, the present officers, from President down to business agent, are seeking reelection. They feel that they are under fire because of the fight with the contractors, and that their defeat will be proof that the members of the unions are willing to withdraw from the Building Trades council.

The Painters' union closed its election yesterday, and the vote showed that T. O'Keefe had been chosen business agent to succeed Gus Hoyt, the latter declining to be a candidate again. Tonight the plumbers will choose officers, and by next Saturday night practically all of the unions will have done the same. The sheet metal workers reelected Fred Pouchot business agent last week.

It is predicted by the leaders that the elections will show a unanimous sentiment upholding the old officers and the stand they have taken toward the contractors.

May Hold Another Conference.

The Building Contractors' council will make its reply today to the declaration of principles adopted by the Building Trades committee last week, and it is said will submit a new proposition for another joint conference. The committee is expected to meet this morning, and it is probable that a joint conference will take place this afternoon.

While much interest is manifested by the labor leaders in the joint conference, they refused to discuss its probable outcome further than to express doubts whether the meeting would result in a plan of settlement. The feeling is growing, even among the most optimistic, that the contractors will not alter their original position demanding a withdrawal of the unions from the Building Trades council before any agreement can become operative.

WELLAND CANAL IS DAMAGED.

Steamer Carries Away Two Gates of Lock No. 4 at Port Dalhousie—Navigation Suspended.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., June 24.—[Special.]—Two gates of Lock No. 4 on the Welland Canal were carried away by the steamer Averell, bound down, at 4 o'clock this morning, owing to an error of the locktender. Navigation will be suspended until new gates are put into position.

TWO INJURED ON BICYCLES.

Elmer Darrow Is Thrown in Collision and Breaks Leg and Arm—Gottlieb Kuns Overcome by Heat.

Two persons met with mishaps yesterday while riding bicycles. They were:

Darrow, Elmer, 15 years old, 608 Monticello avenue; left leg and left arm broken; injured internally by being thrown from wheel at Garfield Park track; taken home.

Kuns, Gottlieb, 35 years old, 26 Madison street, Harlem; overcome by heat.

Give Money for Kosher Home.

The South Side branch of the organization which is raising funds for the erection of the Kosher Home for Aged Jews met at the South Side Synagogue, 3435 Indiana avenue, last evening, and $300 was subscribed at the meeting. The ground for the structure has been purchased from a tract opposite Douglas Park, and over $2,200 of the sum is already raised. It is planned to erect a building at a cost of $25,000.

Jenner Alumni Elect Officers.

The annual meeting of the alumni of the Jenner Medical College was held yesterday afternoon in room 908 Stewart Building. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. E. Baker; Vice President, Henry Stoebel; Secretary, L. K. Doggett; Treasurer, G. W. Cassedy. An adjournment was taken to the Edelweiss Restaurant, where the annual banquet was held.

TRAIN WRECKS KILL FORTY-ONE.

Six Lives Lost at Depere, Wis., While Thirty-five Perish in Georgia.

VICTIMS BURN TO DEATH.

Southern Train Takes Fire and Many of the Injured Are Cremated.

WASHOUT AND A COLLISION.

(Continued from first page.)

of the first to get out, at once started for the nearest telegraph station, which was McDonough, and, after telling the night operator of the wreck, fell fainting to the floor.

Word was quickly sent to Atlanta and Macon, but no assistance was to be had except in the latter city, as the interrupted track prevented the arrival of any train from Macon. Nearly the entire population of McDonough went to the scene to render assistance, but little could be done by the rescuers, as the fire kept them at a distance.

At daylight the bodies that had floated from the wreck were gathered up. One body was found a mile from the wreck, and many were seen along the banks of the stream.

Victims Identified by Letters.

A wreck train was started out from Atlanta at midnight, but owing to the burning wreckage nothing could be done until morning. A special train at 6 o'clock this morning took doctors, ministers, railroad officials, and helpers to the scene, but nothing could be done save to gather up the bodies and take them to McDonough. Some of the bodies were terribly burned, while others were crushed beyond recognition. The only means of identification in the majority of the cases were letters and papers in the pockets of the victims.

Only three women were on the train. Two escaped. It is presumed the other perished, but the body has not been found. Besides the regular crew of the train, several conductors and other employés were on their way to Atlanta to spend Sunday. All were killed. Conductor W. A. Barclay was in charge of the train.

Tells Story of the Horror.

Jesse L. Rohr, a traveling salesman of Baltimore, one of the survivors, said tonight of his experience:

"I was in the Pullman with the others who escaped with their lives when the wreck occurred. There was not an instant's warning. We heard suddenly an indistinct crash and the next instant felt our car pitch forward and drop. The forward end of the car filled with water at once and the lights went out.

"We heard the roar of rushing waters and knew we were in a stream of some kind. We got down on all fours and felt our way and crawled to the top of the car and then out. The car was hanging by its rear trucks to the stone abutment of the culvert, and swayed by the motion of the water swung to and fro like a great pendulum.

"It was pitch dark and the rain was coming down in torrents. Peering into the breach in the track we could see a confused mass of broken cars already beginning to burn. What impressed me was the fact that not a single call for help was heard. Those in the forward coaches must have met death instantly. The wreckage was on fire when we reached the top of our car and lit up the scene brightly.

Woman Begs for Help.

"Looking down toward the middle of our car, I saw the head and shoulders of a woman, and soon heard her cry:

"'Save us; we are alive!'

"We could do nothing for her, as there was no rope to be had, and we were afraid the car would swing from its position.

"Then came the struggle to get to the track above. We were many feet from the level of the roadbed. Great chunks of earth, loosened by the train, came falling down on us, and we were nearly buried two or three times. We took hold of the roots, and several times as we neared the top of the bank they pulled out and sent us tumbling back on the car.

"Flagman Quinlan worked like a hero, and finally got to the top, running to a farmhouse near by and coming with a rope. It was too short, however, and he had to make the trip again to another house. Finally we got plenty of rope, and then we pulled the two women out of the forward end of the coach, and all were soon on top of the ground."

As Railroad Views It.

Superintendent A. Gordon Jones of the Southern railway said of the wreck:

"It can only be explained as one of the inevitable acts of God. It seems that it was the result of a terrific rain-storm or cloudburst, something similar to that which caused the Johnstown flood.

"The accident occurred at a deep, narrow creek which had become so suddenly and so completely filled that the volume of water carried such weight as to wash out the masonry of stone and brick from under the trestle which spanned the stream. Mr. Gatlith, superintendent of tracks, was on the engine of the wrecked train, and if there had been a break in the track he or the engineer or fireman would have seen it.

"The masonry supporting the track must have been washed out, leaving the track itself intact, so that the men, being unconscious of anything amiss, allowed the train to rush in on the unsupported track, which resulted in the fatal crash."

Woman's Story of the Wreck.

Miss Mamie Merritt, a teacher in the Emerson School of Oratory of Boston, who was in the wreck, said:

"It began to rain about the time we left Macon, and rained incessantly all the way up to McDonough. The conductor came through where we were sitting in the rear of the sleeper to let down a window, as the rain had begun to come in. As he put it down I reached over to gather up my mackintosh, which I had spread across my lap, and while I was bending forward the crash came.

"Quickly looking up, I saw the conductor being thrown toward the front of the car. I was on the left of the car, my friend was on the opposite side, and the conductor was falling bending over the seats on the right. That was the last I saw. Then I remembered the car plunging downward into the water. The car turned over on the side on which I was sitting, and the next I knew Miss Alden was lying across me.

"The water had risen up to our waists, and I noticed that Miss Alden's head was lower than mine, and, fearing the water would cover her, I took her in my arms and lifted her up. We both were wedged in, and could not move our bodies below our waists. For some time we lay helpless and called for help, but none came.

"I could see the embankment and the rails and the men who had gotten out of the smoking compartment standing and walking about up the embankment. I called to them, but they paid no attention, but a negro porter heard me and came to our assistance.

"By his aid I managed to pull myself out on top of the sleeper and crawl to the end next to the embankment. I then called again and again to the men to help us up, but they only cried back to us, 'All right.'

"In the meantime Miss Alden had got on the roof of the car, and after she had fainted and a long wait a man from Atlanta came down the embankment and tied a rope about my waist and I was drawn up the steep embankment."

[The name of R. M. Seewalt, reported killed in the Georgia wreck, does not appear in the Chicago City Directory.

SIX PERISH IN DEPERE WRECK.

Disaster Overtakes an Excursion Bound for the German Sangerfest at Green Bay, Wis.

Green Bay, Wis., June 24.—[Special.]—Six persons dead, one missing, and fifty-three injured is the cost of a collision on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at Depere, five miles south of here, at 10 o'clock this morning.

The train on which the lives were lost was an excursion, bound for this city, from Fond du Lac and intermediate points, with delegates and visitors to the German Sängerfest. There were over 500 persons on the train, and that the loss of life is not greater is due to the fact that the baggage car and the smoker following it were the only cars of the eight which were damaged to any great extent.

The High School Building in Depere was hastily converted into a hospital, and the dead and injured were taken there, physicians being rushed to the scene by special train from Green Bay and Appleton.

Of the injured a score or more are in a serious condition and several may not recover.

The responsibility for the wreck has not yet been fixed, although an investigation is in progress.

The Dead.

The dead are:
KORCHER, MAX, Oshkosh.
KUSKIE, ED, Fond du Lac, Wis.; druggist, aged 27.
LLOYD, GEORGE L., Eden; died on way to the hospital.
MIERSCHAW, CHARLES, Oshkosh.
PLANK, LAWRENCE, Fond du Lac, aged 25.
WEBER, ADAM, Fond du Lac.

The Missing.

The missing:
Lawson, Ed, Neenah.

The Injured.

The injured are:
Bartin, John, Green Bay, leg hurt.
Bechaud, August, Fond du Lac, leg bruised.
Carr, Ed, Fond du Lac, leg broken.
Carr, Jean, Fond du Lac, both legs broken.
Cooper, W. J., Fond du Lac, left leg broken.
Doest, Bert, Oshkosh, badly bruised.
Donovan, J., Van Dyne, right knee injured.
Ecke, Miss Leda, Fond du Lac, head hurt.
Ecke, Mrs., Fond du Lac, hip hurt.
Fick, Ditief, Fond du Lac, head bruised.
Finney, C. H., Davenport, Ia., right leg injured.
Frazier, E., Fond du Lac, both legs injured.
Froelich, John, Fond du Lac, shoulder dislocated.
Frotling, B., Fond du Lac, leg broken.
Gardner, Ernest, Neenah, hand injured.
Gaffney, James, Van Dyne, back and leg hurt.
Gieser, F., Van Dyne, leg hurt.
Grilles, J., Chicago, right leg hurt.
Hankwitz, Otto, Fond du Lac, arm broken.
Hansen, Louis, Fond du Lac, head cut.
Harper, Fred, Fond du Lac, head cut.
Heider, Miss, back hurt.
Hicks, C., Friendship, left foot injured.
Ives, Burt, Oshkosh, dangerously hurt.
Kaufman, William, Fond du Lac, both legs broken.
Keyes, E. L., Fond du Lac, leg hurt.
Kliser, Mrs. L., left hand injured.
Kobes, Albert, Fond du Lac, both legs bruised.
Koenags, Peter, Taycheedah, right arm and left foot hurt.
Kramer, Oscar, Fond du Lac, both legs injured.
Kraus, Bert, Menasha, head hurt.
Lamb, Richard, Friendship, right arm hurt.
Lamb, Thomas, Fond du Lac, leg broken.
Landerman, Joseph, Fond du Lac, leg broken.
Lyner, John R., Van Dyne, ankle hurt.
Laukitis, Otto, Fond du Lac, head hurt.
Linke, Charles R., Fond du Lac, legs hurt.
Lloyd, H., Fond du Lac, leg broken.
Ratedeau, Edward, Kaukauna, leg broken.
Raddatis, A. H., Van Dyne, head hurt.
Ransenski, Frank, burns, hip hurt.
Rewping, Charles, Fond du Lac, hip and knee hurt.
Retzs, F., Fond du Lac, hand hurt.
Ross, Herman, Fond du Lac, leg broken.
Ryan, John, Fond du Lac, head injured.
Schaurt, Henry, Van Dyne, knee hurt.
Schmitz, J. J., Neenah, leg and chest injured.
Schaefer, ——, Fond du Lac, hand hurt.
Severine, Emil, Fond du Lac, arm broken, head badly cut.
Sotke, H., Fond du Lac, left arm injured.
Thompson, Mrs. J., Fond du Lac, injuries to spine.
Thompson, John H., Fond du Lac, arm and back hurt.
Thompson, M., Fond du Lac, slightly.
Wagner, Fred, Fond du Lac, leg broken.

Two Specials Collide.

The excursion train crashed into a special freight train which was standing on the main track a quarter of a mile south of the Depere station. The smoking car was telescoped by the combination baggage and the passenger car nearest to the engine.

The freight train, which was a heavy one with two engines, had pulled out on the main track to switch a part of the train on another sidetrack, when the excursion train appeared and crashed into the freight. A flagman had been sent out ahead, but either the engineer did not see him or was unable to use his brakes.

Although the work of rescue was begun at once it was nearly an hour before all were taken out of the wrecked coaches.

High School a Hospital.

The high school was soon converted into a hospital, where the injured were carried. Later some were taken back to their homes at Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, while others were taken to hospitals at Green Bay.

Those injured were nearly all in the second coach. When the two trains came together the first car, which was a combination smoker and baggage, was driven through the second coach, where the loss of life occurred.

None of the trainmen was injured, the engine crews jumping in time to save themselves.

The freight train of fifty-three cars was in charge of Conductor Cottrell. The freight special and the excursion train had orders to meet at Depere. The special freight train went in on the siding at the north switch at Depere and pulled down the sidetrack, but on account of the length of the train the crew found when they reached the south switch that the rear end was not into the clear. The train was then pulled out over the south switch. At that moment the passenger train appeared, expecting to stop to meet the freight, and collided with the engine of the freight train, which was on the main line at the south switch.

The excursion train carried passengers from Fond du Lac, Van Dyne, Oshkosh, and Neenah, and had 580 people in the eight coaches. Both trains were running at a slow rate at the time of the collision. The baggage car in front telescoped the car behind it, these being the only cars damaged to any extent.

A special train carrying surgeons from Green Bay and Appleton was dispatched immediately to the scene of the wreck, and the injured were removed to the high school, hotels, and private residences at Depere.

A special train carrying the relatives and friends of the dead and injured left Fond du Lac soon after the news of the wreck had been received.

Assistant Superintendent F. R. Moulton of the Northwestern accompanied the relief train from Green Bay and took charge of the work of attending to the injured and clearing away the wreck.

Superintendent T. A. Lawson left Chicago at 1 o'clock on a special train to conduct an investigation into the responsibility for the accident. As yet no blame has been attached to either of the train crews by the officials of the road.

The passenger train was moving at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, while the freight was not under much headway. The collision telescoped the empty baggage car, forcing the upper work backward into the first passenger coach, in which all of the killed and most of the injured were riding.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL TO ST. LOUIS.

Earlier Departure of Daylight Special from Chicago.

The Daylight Special of the Illinois Central for St. Louis now leaves Chicago daily at 9:20 a. m. Diamond Special leaves at 10:15 p. m. Route now over its own tracks for the entire distance via Springfield. Daylight Special newly equipped and finer than ever, with new parlor car, buffet-library-smoking car, and complete dining car. Tickets and reservations at 99 Adams street. H. J. Phelps, City Pass. Agt. 'Phone Central 2066.

PARTY REBELS AT ORTSEIFEN.

Altgeld May Lead the Opposition to the Cook Machine Candidate.

DO NOT WANT A BREWER.

Aspirants for Other Offices Say Congressional Tickets May Lose.

HARRISON FACES A TANGLE.

(Continued from first page.)

do less, however, would be party stultification, and my mission here is to see that the great Democratic party of Illinois takes no backward step."

"Have you any preferences among the various candidates for Governor?" was asked.

"If I had I would not spoil his chances by declaring in his favor," responded Altgeld, laughing.

Then the ex-Governor began asking questions of some of his visitors as to the situation regarding nominations, and one of them replied that, among other objectors to the nomination of Ortseifen were the brewers of the State, of whom Ortseifen is one.

Brewers Object to Ortseifen.

The reason for their objection is that it would make their business an issue in the campaign were a brewer to run for the Governorship, and that business would probably suffer in consequence, if not by adverse legislation, at least by the failure to secure such legislation as the brewery interests might be looking for.

"There is a great deal of truth in that fear," said Altgeld. Then he asked:

"Are Mr. Ortseifen and his friends here?"

He was told that Ortseifen was expected tomorrow, although the original plan was for him to come today, while Mayor Harrison, Robert Burke, Thomas Gahan, and other of the Ortseifen supporters would not get here before Tuesday morning, too late to make any effective fight in the convention.

"I'm afraid they have not got Ortseifen's interests greatly at heart," remarked Governor Altgeld.

Altgeld to Lead Opposition.

It is understood here tonight that Altgeld will take the leadership of the fight which is to be made to prevent the nomination of Ortseifen. It is already demonstrated that if Ortseifen has any organized opposition he cannot be nominated, and the friends of the other candidates are already combining to kill him off much as Hanecy was defeated at Peoria.

With John P. Altgeld in command of this movement it would, the wise ones say, prove successful, and the position of delegates-at-large would naturally fall to Altgeld as the reward of his efforts.

As Mayor Harrison also expects to be a delegate-at-large the Mayor would find himself in strange company.

All Hostile to Ortseifen.

The hostility to the Ortseifen boom showed by the delegates and managers now on the ground is something remarkable. The fact that there is nobody here from Chicago to speak a good word for him accentuates the situation, and unless some of his friends get here quickly the boom will be dead before the christening.

Up to date not a man has been found who is in favor of the nomination of the Chicago brewer, and every other man has a new reason against it. None of them reflect on Mr. Ortseifen personally and every one unites in praising his character and many good qualities, but all Democrats from outside of Chicago declare his nomination would be political suicide for the party and he would lose votes in every section of the State.

Congressman Caldwell of this, the Seventeenth, district declared today if Ortseifen were nominated for Governor it would cost him 2,500 votes and result in the election of a Republican Congressman in the district.

Congressional Nominee Whitney, in the Twenty-second District, said Ortseifen's nomination would cost the Democrats 1,000 votes in his district. Both declared they did not care to run for Congress were Ortseifen nominated, and George P. Parsons of Gallatin County, who is the only candidate for a minor office now here, said he would abandon his aspirations to be named for Auditor were the choice of the Chicago machine to be selected.

The objections raised to the nomination of Ortseifen are many, but the one most insisted on is this—that he is a brewer and the secretary of the brewery trust in Chicago.

It is also stated that he is a gold Democrat, but not much stress is laid on that. The sentiment of even the most rabid free silver men is to forget and forgive the differences of 1896.

Ordinarily a candidate who comes to a convention with the solid delegation from Cook County back of him, as will Mr. Ortseifen, is practically sure of a nomination. In this case he only needs a little over 200 votes to add to the 398 from Cook, the total number of delegates to the convention being but 1,204.

The law of political gravitation would usually detract the necessary number of votes to the larger body, and the matter could be made certain by trading with candidates for other places on the ticket who had votes to deliver on a trade.

The trouble with the latter expedient in the Ortseifen case, however, is that candidates for other places on the ticket all say they do not want the nomination if Ortseifen is to be the candidate.

The Germans from the State outside of Chicago are also opposing Ortseifen. St. Clair was counted for him by the Chicago machine because it is largely a German community. It is announced here today that of the twenty-one votes from St. Clair Ortseifen will only get three.

The delegation from Adams County is largely composed of Germans, and will have a brewer at its head. Word has been sent here all of its twenty delegates will be opposed to Ortseifen and most of them for Alschuler.

Altogether it looks as if the Democratic machine of Cook County was going to have at Springfield a good deal of the same kind of experience which the Republican machine of the same county suffered at Peoria.

As to Other Candidates.

So far as the other candidates go, Orendorff seems to lead in the number of delegates favorable to him, although he is undoubtedly counting on some votes from Egypt which will probably go to Alschuler. Alschuler has the advantage of having practically the unanimous support of his Democratic colleagues in the Legislature, and not only are most of them delegates to the convention, but many have a friend or so with them who will vote as they may desire.

"Buck" Hinrichsen started the cry for Carter H. Harrison of Chicago for the Gubernatorial nomination the moment he arrived in Springfield, and he and M. F. Dunlap, Jacksonville, united in the statement that the Morgan County delegates would follow their instructions and vote for the Mayor of Chicago in spite of his statement he did not want the nomination.

They both asserted that in spite of the position he had taken in the matter, Mayor Harrison could not decline the nomination if it were made, especially if the movement in his favor started from outside of Chicago, and they claimed the delegates from Greene, Ogle, Wabash, Jefferson, and Champaign Counties would follow the lead of Morgan.

This would make fifty-two delegates in all, and Mr. Dunlap asserted this evening that on the second ballot Mayor Harrison would be found to have more votes than any one.

This statement was, however, challenged by the adherents of Alschuler and Orendorff, who declared the recent actions of Mayor Harrison in playing fast and loose with the nominee, as with Ortseifen beaten he is the most likely candidate for the votes from Chicago to go to, especially if it appears at any time it is necessary to nominate somebody in a hurry in order to stop a stampede to Mayor Harrison.

After Judge Tuley declined to become a candidate all the Chicago managers except Burke declared for Worthington, and he would have been the choice of Cook County had not Burke dug up Ortseifen and used him as his candidate.

Stevenson Would Accept.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson, it is given out, will not be an open candidate for the place. He would, however, accept if the nomination were given him without any effort on his part.

Although John P. Altgeld says he comes here in order to protect the platform from the clutches of the gold Democrats who will be at the convention in considerable force, there is nothing up to now which would indicate there is any danger of a refusal on the part of the convention to reaffirm the platform of 1896, the thing in which the ex-Governor says he is most interested.

As for the instructions for Bryan, they will come as a matter of course. Bryan already has enough instructed votes to nominate him, and Illinois Democrats never yet failed to recognize a band wagon when it was going directly past their doors.

Such gold Democrats as John P. Hopkins and Roger Sullivan of Chicago, Ben T. Cable and ex-Marshal Brinton of La Salle will be here, but they are not expected to meddle with the platform.

Blocks Motion to Indorse.

This unexpected outbreak stopped the indorsement motion. It was not put to a vote. Otherwise nothing could have prevented a showing that neither the leaders nor Mr. Ortseifen's friends wanted. They have repeatedly assured everybody that he would go to the convention with a solid delegation behind him. The talk plainly indicated that had the delegates been given an opportunity to express their sentiments the vote would have shown a split.

The delegates met at 2 o'clock and arranged to go in a body to Springfield. Thomas Gahan, chairman of the Democratic Central committee, presided. Mayor Harrison, though not present, was unanimously elected chairman of the delegation and Robert E. Burke secretary.

Leave for Springfield Today.

The latter announced that a special train had been engaged on the Alton road to leave Chicago at 2 p. m. today and arrive in Springfield at 6:30.

It is the hope of the leaders and Mr. Ortseifen's manager that they will be able to convert the protesting delegates before reaching the capital. Mayor Harrison's repeated declaration that the nomination cannot be forced upon him, they think, will bring every one into line for Ortseifen.

Mayor Harrison and the Aldermen who are going have reserved berths on the 11:30 p. m. Alton train. Adam Ortseifen, Frank Wenter, and Robert E. Burke left at 11:30 last night, and will open Ortseifen's headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel this morning.

Contests to Settle.

The State Central committee meets tomorrow at noon to arrange for the gathering, and among other things it will have to do will be to make up the temporary roll of the convention. Only two notices of contest have been filed with Secretary Eldred, those of Lee and McDonough Counties, but it was announced tonight that Judge Hope of Madison County would appear before the committee with a contest from that county.

It is known that the contesting delegates on the Hope ticket are pledged to vote for Ortseifen and it is said, although with how much truth cannot now be ascertained, that Judge Hope was encouraged to make the contest on the promise of material aid from the members of the committee from Cook County and such of their colleagues from the country districts as they could influence.

The decision of the committee on the Madison County matter will therefore be of interest as showing whether the Ortseifen or anti-Ortseifen forces control the committee.

It has also been arranged that the row in the Nineteenth Congressional District be submitted to the committee for arbitration. In this district both Congressman Crowley and ex-Congressman A. J. Hunter claim to be the nominee for Congress, and the dispute promises to result in the election of a Republican Congressman unless it can be settled.

Some Uncertain Ones.

As has been stated, Charles K. Ladd of Kewanee seems to have dropped out of the running for the Gubernatorial nomination. He was the first in the field, and it is perhaps as well he should be the first one out of it.

It has not been determined yet whether Worthington of Peoria will allow his name to go before the convention as a candidate for the nomination. A train load of his friends from the distillery city will be here to shout for him, and it is extremely likely his name will get before the convention. If it does it is by no means unlikely he will be the nominee, as with Ortseifen beaten he is the most likely candidate for the votes from Chicago to go to, especially if it appears at any time it is necessary to nominate somebody in a hurry in order to stop a stampede to Mayor Harrison.

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MAY SPLIT OVER ORTSEIFEN.

Cook County Delegation Drops Motion to Indorse Him Because Country Members Oppose It.

There may be surprising developments at the Democratic State convention tomorrow. It is not certain that Adam Ortseifen will have the votes of a solid Cook County delegation. At a meeting of the delegates yesterday several protests were made against him. Some of the country town men proclaimed that he was not their choice. The leaders, however, took no notice of them, and Frank Wenter, speaking as manager of Mr. Ortseifen's candidacy, said he thought the insurgents would all be in line by the time they reach Springfield.

It was E. M. McKinney of Chicago Heights, a delegate from Bloom Township, who tried to upset the machine's plan and show that it will not control the entire delegation. Martin M. Gridley, nominee for Probate Judge, put in a motion that Mr. Ortseifen's candidacy be formally indorsed, when McKinney loudly protested, saying he did so in behalf of himself and other country delegates. His protest, he said, was based on the ground that Ortseifen could be regarded only as the machine's candidate, and not the choice of the people. He stated that those who opposed Mr. Ortseifen would gladly vote for Mayor Harrison.

PLANS FOR KANSAS CITY TRIP.

County Democracy Members to Leave by Special Train a Week from Today —Indorse Local Ticket.

At its meeting yesterday afternoon the County Democracy adopted a resolution indorsing the county ticket nominated at North Side Turner Hall on Saturday. The roster for the Kansas City trip was closed and those who have signed were notified to send in the money for their tickets this week. Secretary Burke said the list contained nearly 300 names. The club will leave Chicago in a special train on the Burlington road one week from today.

CHICAGO MAN IS DROWNED.

Robert Jones Perishes While Swimming in the Surf at Atlantic City, N. J.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 24.—[Special.]—Robert Jones of Chicago, connected with the Hotel Rudolph, was drowned in the surf at Heinz's ocean pier this afternoon. He went in bathing with a companion and went out some distance from shore. His friend started to return and Jones followed. When the beach was reached his companion turned to see whether Jones had followed him, but he could not be seen. The life guards were notified and they made a search for the body, but were unsuccessful. An hour later the body was washed ashore. It is thought Jones was seized with severe cramps.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO NOMINATE.

Hot Fight Is Expected Over Choice of Presidential Candidate.

REV. SWALLOW IN LEAD.

Hale Johnson and John G. Woolley Have Support of Many States in Struggle.

DELEGATES ARE ARRIVING.

Prohibitionists are beginning to arrive for the national convention to be held on Wednesday at the First Regiment Armory, Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, and the State convention to be held on Tuesday at the same place. As yet arrivals of delegates to the national convention have been light, but are expected to be heavy today.

Most of the delegates to the State convention will arrive tonight. The Twentieth District of Illinois, 200 strong, will come in on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road this afternoon and go to the Clifton. Several big county delegations from northern Illinois will put up at the Palmer and Sherman.

May Name H. C. Tunison.

The Illinois people expect to nominate a ticket, adopt a platform, and elect fifty-eight delegates to the national convention tomorrow. As it will be a busy day they will commence at 9 o'clock. The State committee, which meets tonight at the Palmer House, will select the Rev. Frank G. Smith of Peoria or the Rev. J. W. Van Cleve of East St. Louis for temporary chairman. The Prohibitionists may name H. G. Tunison of Jacksonville for head of the State ticket. Mr. Tunison is a prominent man in the Methodist Church and is a neighbor of Mr. Yates.

Fight for Presidential Nominee.

The struggle for the Presidential nomination is becoming intense. The friends of John G. Woolley are giving out hundreds of large campaign buttons, having on them the picture of their favorite. As Hale Johnson is also from Illinois, in the early balloting for nominations the vote of Illinois will be divided probably equally between Woolley and Johnson, with the understanding that whoever develops the most strength outside of Illinois will get the entire vote.

Mr. Woolley seems to have the support of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Tennessee, and the New England States. Hale Johnson's strength is likely to come from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Virginia. The Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow of Harrisburg, Pa., will be supported by the delegations from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. It is expected Dr. Swallow will lead on the first ballot.

The Vice Presidential situation is much mixed and will be determined by the location of the candidate for President.

Number of Delegates.

The number of delegates to which the several States and Territories are entitled under the call of the National committee is as follows:

State.	Total.	State.	Total.
Alabama	24	New Hampshire	8
Arkansas	17	New Jersey	20
California	21	New York	80
Colorado	8	North Carolina	24
Connecticut	14	North Dakota	6
Delaware	6	Ohio	46
Florida	8	Oregon	8
Georgia	32	Pennsylvania	63
Idaho	6	Rhode Island	8
Illinois	58	South Carolina	18
Indiana	33	South Dakota	8
Iowa	26	Tennessee	27
Kansas	20	Texas	36
Kentucky	31	Utah	6
Louisiana	16	Vermont	8
Maine	13	Virginia	24
Maryland	22	Washington	8
Massachusetts	33	West Virginia	18
Michigan	28	Wisconsin	26
Minnesota	22	Wyoming	6
Mississippi	18	Arizona	6
Missouri	34	New Mexico	6
Montana	6	Oklahoma	6
Nebraska	16	District of Columbia	8
Nevada	6		

JOHN P. HOPKINS IN THE FOLD.

Ex-Mayor, Sound Money Democrat in 1896, Now a State Convention Delegate and Slated to Lead Machine.

Four years ago ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins led the Illinois contingent of sound money Democrats that left the old and formed a new Democratic party. Months prior to that time he, with Roger C. Sullivan, "Steve" Griffin, and others, had been defeated and driven out of the Cook County organization. But Mr. Hopkins is now back in the fold. He got back last Friday, when Democrats of the Thirty-fourth Ward elected him a delegate to the State convention.

For the first time in more than four and a half years Mr. Hopkins made his appearance as a member of the machine yesterday at the roundup of the Cook County delegates to the State convention. Mr. Hopkins will also be a delegate to the national convention. The State delegates from the First Congressional District will meet after they arrive at Springfield and ratify an agreement already made to send him and Thomas Gahan to the Kansas City gathering. It is understood that he has given a pledge to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President, to stand by the platform, and to support the ticket.

Once John P. Hopkins completely dominated and ruled the Cook County machine. It is predicted by his friends that he will again be put in control. There is said to be a demand for his services on the part of politicians, who say the organization was in a more flourishing condition when under his leadership than at any other time.

Nelson's Imported Brilliant Gélatine, recommended to every housekeeper for jellies, blanc mange, etc.; 1-qt. size, 10c; 2-qt., 16c; all grocers.

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Opens for the season, June 20. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago, via C. & N. W. Ry. The steam yacht Arthur Kaye will run in connection with all trains at Williams Bay.
RATES—$10.00 to $16.50 per week; $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Write for circulars and further particulars. Address ARTHUR KAYE,
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4 miles from Waukesha. Send for terms and descriptive circular. H. G. DUNNING, Mgr.

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CROKER INQUIRES INTO ICE STOCK.

Says if Tammany Has Been Wronged the Men Responsible Must Answer.

COLER TALKS OF BOSSES.

Controller of New York City Explains How Men Attain Power in Politics.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 24.

Richard Croker spent all of the day in comparative quiet at the Democratic club. He heard reports from personal friends about the ice trust stock "deals" of Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll.

Croker Hears More of the Ice Trust.

There were many important talks in the parlors of the club. It was said by a friend of Mr. Croker that he was quietly listening to every side of the ice trust stock transactions.

In an interview Mr. Croker said:

"I have been making inquiries as to the so-called ice trust matter and the supposed connection which some members of the organization have had with the ice companies. The result of the investigation will not be known for some time.

"If any wrong has been done, whereby Tammany Hall has suffered through these matters, the men responsible will have to answer for their acts."

"Whom do you favor for the Vice Presidency? Do you think David B. Hill would be a good candidate?"

"There are many candidates. I guess we will have to leave that matter to the convention. Former Senator Murphy is a popular man in New York State. If he should be a candidate I would support him heartily."

In the early afternoon Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Croker had a long talk. John F. Carroll did not appear at the Democratic club today.

Senator Platt's condition today, while not alarming, was anything but encouraging. It is evident that the pain he suffered while in Philadelphia enfeebled him greatly, and that since coming home his nerves have been unstrung.

In telling how the party boss is made Controller Bird S. Coler says: "There is a vast difference between a boss, who is the representative in public affairs, and a leader, who is for the people's interest. Tilden was a leader. A boss represents his friends, while a leader represents the welfare of all the people who have given him their votes." The two are no more alike than black is like white. Any man may become a boss on a small scale who can gather a few voters in the back room of a saloon. When he has welded them together by appealing to their selfish interests, their race prejudice, or dislike of some individual, he becomes a politician who has to be taken into account. Whether he has five votes or 5,000, the principle is the same. He obtains his influence by persuading others to combine their votes into a marketable commodity and give this commodity into his keeping.

Bird S. Coler Tells How Bosses Are Made.

"Year by year the number of his followers increases, until his word goes forth as the fiat of a monarch. The motto of the boss is 'Friends first, taxpayers afterward.' He regards politics as the art of obtaining public money as legally as possible for himself and the members of his clique. His code of morals will not allow him to steal money from the city or State treasury, but he takes care that every contract is awarded to one of his political allies, no matter what price the public has to pay for this touching exhibition of friendship.

"As the number of his satellites increases the power of the boss becomes greater. He begins to dictate public policy and to overshadow the executive. He controls not only the majority of office-holders but the immense army of office-hunters as well. He becomes the gatekeeper of political preferment, and no nomination is valid until indorsed by him. He forces even reform candidates to compromise with him.

"In this way it becomes possible for one man, who may never have been elected to a public office of any kind, to hold the affairs of an entire city or State in his hands. When this occurs the people may well fear for their rights and their property.

"The party boss is like typhoid fever—he is the natural product of political neglect and unclean conditions. The power of these bosses is not given to them by law. It is the voluntary gift of the voters, and may be swept away at any primary election when the people are aroused and indignant."

Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo tells how bosses are unmade as follows:

"To get rid of the boss we must get rid of the party. The boss, under the present party system in the United States, is not an accident; he is, as I have said, a legitimate product; our intricate party politics can no longer be managed without him. Those who cling to the party system must be content to be made the tools of a boss. The party system is worn out—has gone to seed; it has served its purpose. We are ready for another step forward toward liberty and equality, and we shall never see a single move in any department of government that is truly progressive while parties rule us.

"Government by parties and bosses is better than government by Kings, but it is a long way from free government; it is not even a majority government; it is, indeed, government by a small minority. The government of parties and party bosses is government by 'divine right of Kings' under another form."

"A magistrate who shaves himself is not fit to decide a case affecting the rights of barbers," declared Delegate Mathios Reicharts of the Journeymen Barbers' union at the meeting of the Central Federated union today. He was denouncing Magistrate Crane for discharging two barbers who had been arrested for shaving after 1 o'clock on the previous Sunday. Magistrate Crane was also denounced by Morris Brown of the cigarmakers for telling a picket that he had no right to speak to a non-unionist.

It was entirely a vegetable menu served at the annual picnic of the New York Vegetarian society at Edgewater-on-the-Hudson, N. J., yesterday. The diners disposed of it with a relish, just as if no such food as meat existed. The vegetarian society is hospitable and invited friends who still persist in shortening life and abetting illness by eating roast beef. To these many of the choicest viands bore a startling resemblance to sawdust and chopped hay, and tasted much as they looked.

Vegetable Menu at a Picnic.

Three divisions of the vegetarian cult were represented at the feast. These were the persons who eat any vegetable, preferably cooked; those who prefer to eat their vegetables raw, and the extremists, who will not eat eggs or milk, as being animal products.

Charles A. Montgomery, treasurer of the society, said: "Chicago has more vegetarians than any city in the United States. There are three restaurants run especially to get their trade in that city. New York comes next, and Philadelphia third. Recruits are coming in every day."

One of the callers upon Governor Roosevelt at Oyster Bay today was Edgar Van Velsor, the winner of the Irvington-Milburn road race in New Jersey, known as the "Cycle Derby of America." Van Velsor, who is an Oyster Bay boy, won this race on Decoration day. Governor Roosevelt, ever keenly appreciative of feats of strength and endurance, has been anxious to again see the young man who, in an athletic sense, had brought fame to Oyster Bay.

Members of the smart set of New Brunswick, N. J., are incensed over the caustic comments of Howard MacSherry, one of the lawyers of the city, in a special article written by him for a newspaper. He asks and answers the question, "Why is not Rutgers College more popular with the people of New Brunswick?"

Lawyer Criticises Rutgers Students.

"The truth is," he says, "that town and gown are not close together, and the fault is entirely with the gown. There has grown up around the college a little coterie that thinks it is exclusive and correct. It isn't either. A so-called social circle, whose members walk around the streets in the middle of the day in Rough Rider hats, attend afternoon teas in football clothes, and colonial balls in Tuxedo coats, is a fit subject for the cartoonist."

In closing his criticism Mr. MacSherry suggests that a prize of $100 in gold be offered next year to the Rutgers graduate who has accepted the hospitality of New Brunswick and shown his appreciation by not sneering at the young women, and that $50 in silver be awarded the student who has shown his appreciation by dispensing some hospitality in return.

Frank Striano, 48 years old, 13 Carroll street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed today by Louis Costafe, 56 years old, who lives next door. The men had a dispute in front of their homes, and Striano picking up a block of wood hit Costafe several times on the arms and body with it. Enraged at this, Costafe shot his opponent three times in the breast.

Twice in trouble before with trespassers, Charles B. Luderkins of Garretsons, Staten Island, attacked a party of them today with a big butcher knife. As a result Dominic Bernard lay at the point of death tonight at New Dorp, while Luderkins was in jail. After the stabbing Luderkins went to his house, which was soon surrounded by a mob. He flourished a shotgun and defended himself until arrested by the police.

Stabs a Man and Holds Off a Mob.

Harry P. Bissell and Clifford Longbotham were spilled from a canoe and drowned in nine feet of water in the Hudson close to the Jersey shore, opposite Yonkers, this morning. Bissell was 18 years old and Longbotham 25. Both were unmarried. They were bookkeepers in the Citizens' National Bank in Yonkers. Longbotham could not swim, and Bissell sacrificed his life in an attempt to save him. He was dragged down by his struggling companion.

Chief of Police Devery was shaved today in spite of the efforts of the Journeyman Barbers' union to force him to grow a beard over Sunday. The Barbers' association shops in the district where Devery lives are permitted to keep open all day Sunday in violation of the law, and it is charged that he himself encourages the law-breakers by getting shaved after 1 o'clock. Friends of the Chief, who gather nightly with him at his home, say he does not get to bed until early Sunday morning, and that it is unfair to ask him to get up for a shave before 1 o'clock. Those in the afternoon is the regular hour for Sunday's shave. Seven barber-shops are visible from Chief Devery's corner, all within a block. A scout from the Journeyman Barbers' union was stationed in front of each one of these shops this afternoon. Another barber sleuth watched the Devery mansion, just around the corner in Twenty-eighth street.

Chief Devery Eludes Barber Pickets.

Chief Devery left his house about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and moved leisurely up the street toward the corner. The barber sleuth followed at a distance, watching him from out the corners of his eyes.

Devery greeted his friends on the corner, and as the barber passed he noticed that the Chief had been shaved. Five minutes later all the scouts in the neighborhood withdrew.

"He's beat us this time," said the head scout. "I'm satisfied a butcher boy I saw go in the basement door an hour ago was a barber in disguise."

"Only a little dispute between mother and daughter," said Mrs. Catherine Stancliff, as she stood before Magistrate Hogan in the West Side court yesterday. But before the case was ended it turned out to be one of the queerest that Magistrate Hogan ever had before him. The daughter doubted her identity, while the mother swore that the child was her daughter. The mystery may never be solved, for it was all settled at home tonight without the aid of court or counsel. The mother secured a summons for her daughter because the young woman went to a dance and did not return until a late hour.

With hundreds of men, women, and children struggling frantically to catch a glimpse of him, a large gray monkey spent the happiest hour and a half of his life this afternoon in the fruit store of Pasquale Cuomo in Third avenue. When at length the monkey was captured the fruit store looked as if a cyclone had struck it. An animal trainer was moving his three monkeys and twelve dogs to Philadelphia. The monkey escaped from the expressman and entered the fruit store, which was closed, through an open transom. It helped itself to fruit and threw bananas, strawberries, and pineapples against the windows, through which scores of children were watching. The monkey was chased into a barrel and captured when the owner of the store appeared.

Monkey Invades a Fruit Store.

Accompanied by his family, John N. Irwin, the United States Minister to Portugal, returned here on the St. Paul Saturday evening. He will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a week and will go then to his home in Keokuk, Ia. "I went to Portugal in November," said Mr. Irwin, "and I expect to sail again in sixty or ninety days."

The Central Federated union today entered into cooperation with W. C. Bowerman and James Sexton, the English labor men who arrived on Saturday on the St. Paul with $20,000, contributed to found a labor college in America on the lines of Ruskin Hall at Oxford. Instead of St. Louis as the location of the college, as originally intended, New York may be its site. Messrs. Bowerman and Sexton were accompanied to the meeting by Professor Beins, who was compelled to resign his position in the Chicago University on account of his radical opinions.

New York May Get Ruskin Hall.

TRIES TO PASS BAD CHECK.

Young Man Believed to Be from Chicago Attempts to Swindle in Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., June 24.—[Special.]—A young man who the police think is D. B. Forsyth of Chicago was arrested here yesterday for passing a fraudulent check on a merchant. The young man declines to tell who he is, but admits his home is in Chicago. When searched at the police station a pocket photograph album was found in his possession. In it were the pictures of Colonel and Mrs. Forsyth of Chicago. Colonel Forsyth is dressed in the uniform of the Masonic fraternity, and the prisoner admits that his father is a thirty-third degree Mason. The album also contains the pictures of several children, all bearing a striking resemblance to Colonel and Mrs. Forsyth.

Inquiry among members of the Masonic fraternity last night showed no thirty-third degree Mason named Forsyth was in Chicago, and only one of that name who had attained the thirty-second degree—W. K. Forsyth, druggist, 3100 State street. He said he had no son "D. B. Forsyth."

T. A. Esser Missing Since Friday.

The police are searching for T. A. Esser, who left his residence, 307 Evanston avenue, on Friday morning and has not been seen since by any of his friends. When he left he told his wife he was going to a bank to deposit some checks and would return during the day. He had been suffering from severe headaches for some months and it is feared that he has become demented or has been waylaid by robbers.

Russian Cruiser for Port Arthur.

LONDON, June 25.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the new Russian cruiser Variag will go direct from Philadelphia to Port Arthur.

EXPECT WHEAT TO CONTINUE RISE

Admitted That Rain Only in Northwest Will Check Its Advance.

READY FOR RUSH TODAY.

Reports Received Indicate Crop Damage Amounts to a Calamity.

OVERLOOK THE SOUTHWEST.

The eyes of the commercial world will be centered on the Chicago Board of Trade today in anticipation of a repetition of the wild scenes enacted during the closing days of last week—and all the probabilities indicate "the world" will not be disappointed, and that the price of wheat will continue its dizzy flight.

There was not a drop of rain yesterday in the drought-stricken districts in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and a precipitation in these sections is, it is generally admitted, the only thing that will check the phenomenal advance. Thus at 88 cents, the point at which July wheat closed Saturday, the market is theoretically as strong as when the cereal was a drug in the 70s.

Local Contingent Still Buying.

Practically it also shows as much strength for the whole Northwest as well, as the local speculative contingent is still buying it almost as persistently as a week ago, when the price was 75 cents.

All the working forces of the big private wire houses were at their desks yesterday picking up the fag ends of last week's enormous business, getting ready for the rush which is expected to set in again today, and receiving reports from the centers of interest in the Northwestern States.

These reports were fully as bad as they have recently been running, and tended to accentuate, if anything, the claims that the crop damage in the sections indicated is sufficiently great to be classed as a calamity.

The situation has reached a point where even experts are at sea. Not much over a month ago the admitted yield in the three Northwestern spring wheat States was 75,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year's yield of 222,500,000 bushels. This has now been cut down to a maximum of 50,000,000 bushels.

With a continuance of the drought conditions the daily damage in the three States is computed by men on the ground at from 5 to 8 per cent. There is, of course, another side to the wheat situation, but it is lost sight of in the scramble to "get in" on a "good thing."

Little or No Net Shortage.

Statisticians realize the vastly increased acreage and yield in some of the Southwestern winter wheat States is likely to so fully make up any deficiency in spring wheat yield there will be little or no net shortage in merchantable wheat after the entire crop is harvested, but the speculative class are giving this point of view little or no consideration.

Kansas, as an example, which last year raised 35,500,000 bu, will this year contribute 90,000,000 bu to the visible supply. Oklahoma will also, it is claimed, show an enormous increase.

But the bull fever, which developed three weeks ago, has increased with each day's developments. Every Sunday since the "boom" set in the market has accumulated a force which has been clearly apparent in each Monday's opening. The closing price on the last four Saturdays has been 66⅝ cents, 71 cents, 75⅛ cents, and 88 cents.

A partner in one of the larger commission houses yesterday put the opening price today close around 90 cents and expressed belief wheat would sell around 95 cents before the close.

Wheat is not the only cereal into which speculation has entered in a marked degree. Corn, oats, and rye are also affected.

KANSAS WHEAT BREAKS RECORD

Estimated Yield of State Placed at 100,000,000 Bushels—Twenty Thousand Harvesters Imported.

Salina, Kas., June 24.—[Special.]—The first week of the greatest harvest that the golden belt of Kansas ever experienced closed last night. During the last six days hundreds of thousands of acres of golden grain have been harvested, and twice as much more in still remains in the fields. Never before in the history of Kansas has such a crop been seen.

Forty years ago the Kansas wheat belt was labeled on the maps as the Great American Desert. Now it not only blossoms as the rose, but a dozen counties in central and southern Kansas will yield, within the next two weeks, millions of dollars' worth of food for the nations of the world.

The great wheat region of Kansas is a triangle. The crop of the State this year is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels in round numbers, and the greater portion of it is raised in twenty or twenty-five counties within this triangle, each of which will raise from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels.

To harvest this great crop 20,000 farm laborers have been imported into the State within the last two weeks. They came to save the wheat crop. The farmers themselves, with their own help, could not gather in the grain. The fact was widely published in the newspapers, and men began to pour into the State by the thousands.

Workmen Ride Free.

Every passenger train brought them, and more came on freights. Freight conductors were instructed to allow them to ride free when they had no money, for the railroads are as much interested in saving the wheat crops as any one.

Many of the harvest hands are college students. Some have received their diplomas, but, being without funds, they have come to earn money to start them in their professions. The majority of the laborers, however, are men from the towns and cities, who are attracted by the wages paid, which are $1.75 to $2 a day and board for unskilled labor.

Every year in Kansas the main question is: "What shall the harvest be?" Everybody is interested in the crops, for on them depends much of the State's prosperity. This year the harvest is practically perfect. Here and there a field can be found which is slightly damaged by some enemy, but the great majority of the fields could scarcely be bettered. Kansas has sent forth great stories of great prosperity during the last two years, but they are nothing as compared with what are to come. There are farmers in central Kansas who will clear from $10,000 to $50,000 on this year's wheat crop alone—men who came to the State a few years ago with scarcely a dollar. These are, of course, the exception to the rule, but there are hundreds of men who will clear enough from their wheat fields to buy the farms adjoining them and pay cash down.

Barton County's Big Crop.

Barton County is one of the principal wheat growing sections in the State. Its crop will probably reach 5,000,000 bushels, and it has a population of only 13,000. This will be 385 bushels to every man, woman, and child in the county.

Nearly all the wheat raised in Kansas is hard wheat. Twenty years ago nothing but soft wheat was grown, but the Russians who came into the State in the '80s brought the hard wheat with them and it came to stay. C. B. Hoffman of Enterprise experimented with the grain and with other varieties of imported seed and introduced the kind of wheat that is now most profitably grown in Kansas. The mills were equipped to grind only soft wheat and the millers throughout the State opposed the planting of the hard variety, but in the end they were compelled to change their machinery, and now 90 per cent of the mills in Kansas are running on hard wheat.

HADLEY TO YALE CLASS.

SUBSTITUTES ADDRESS FOR TIME-HONORED BACCALAUREATE.

Unbroken Custom for Two Centuries Abandoned at This Year's Commencement Exercises — President Talks to Students on the Virtues of Patience and Tolerance—Compares Frederick the Great with Napoleon—Draws Moral from Their Careers.

New Haven, Conn., June 24.—[Special.]—For the first time in Yale's history a layman delivered the annual parting address to the graduating class. The baccalaureate sermon, a feature of the college commencement for 199 years, was retired and in its place a baccalaureate address was delivered.

The change was made that Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, who today passed his first commencement Sunday as Yale's President, might be enabled to give the final words of admonition to the seniors, and as he is not a clergyman a baccalaureate sermon was impossible.

The baccalaureate exercises were held in Battel Chapel, where the pulpit was filled by the Rev. Dr. Charles Ray Palmer of the Cornell corporation, who read the scriptural notices, uttered the prayer, and invoked the benediction. Battel Chapel was crowded to its capacity.

Hadley Extols the Patient Man.

In his address President Hadley dealt with the virtues of patience, saying in part:

"If ever there was a man who by mental endowment and fortunate circumstances seemed able to dispense with the necessity of patience, it was Napoleon. Unrivaled as a General in his day, and perhaps in any other day, he had a faith in his star which carried him triumphantly through fifteen years of victory. But to that faith he did not add patience; and three years of defeat sufficed to cast to the winds all that fifteen years had won. The individual successes had been many, the individual failures few; but the net result was ruin.

"Contrast with his career the career of Frederick the Great a half century earlier. Less eminent as a General, surrounded by a more formidable and persistent coalition of foes, defeated almost as often as he was victorious, he yet preserved his tenacity of purpose. Once, on the evening after the battle of Kunnersdorf, his endurance was stretched to the limit. The whole continent was fighting against him. Through his own fault of judgment he had lost a field that was nearly won, and lost it so completely that scarce 3,000 men were left about his standard.

"If ever a man might despair, Frederick might well have done so then. His endurance, which remained undaunted in this adversity, was a quality which in the final result counted for more than any military genius, however brilliant. The lesser General succeeded where the greater General failed, because the one had that divine patience which the other had not.

Lesson in a Race.

"Take an instance yet nobler—nobler because it involves the character not of one man but of a whole people—that of Rome after the battle of Cannae. An army representing the whole strength of the republic had been sent into the field for what seemed a final struggle against Hannibal. Through the use of ignoble arts of the politician, the command of this army had been secured by a man whose skill in military affairs was far from being commensurate with his skill in politics. So fatally had he mismanaged his battle that there was left scarce a family in Rome that was not mourning the loss of its best blood. The younger officers among the handful that escaped with their lives proposed that they should flee to foreign parts; but the unfortunate General showed that, whatever might be said of his political and his military career, he possessed the divine spark of patience.

"Without excuses for failure, he led his broken handful back to Rome; and the members of the Senate, though they had been his opponents in politics, and though they had suffered losses of brothers and sons through his misconduct, met him with no reproach, but with thanks, 'because he had not despaired of the republic.' It was on that day that Rome showed her right to conquer the world. Against such patience no obstacle was powerful enough to stand.

"The real man is content to win his success through failure and trial—a man of the type of William the Silent, of Washington, or of Lincoln. Defeated in detail, these men rise from each defeat stronger in themselves and stronger in a mutual understanding between themselves and their followers. The success of such men is not an individual possession, but one which is shared with their fellow-men. It is success of the kind whose highest exemplification is in the New Testament story of him who died for all, and through whom all are redeemed."

Sermon at Williams.

Williamstown, Mass., June 24.—President Franklin Carter of Williams College, in his baccalaureate address today, said in part:

"The man who is looking at the things which are unseen and eternal will not—nay, he cannot—despise altogether the things which are seen and temporal, for it is by his handling and use of these things that he largely shows his higher conceptions and nobler aims. Alas, it is far easier to make the temporal the only good; to let it encroach in every act and relation on the domain of the eternal, than to preserve that just balance by which to Cæsar are rendered the things which are Cæsar's and to God the things which are God's.

"In the family, the home, the great aim may be to live in the midst of beautiful things, to have spacious rooms and artistic furniture, to possess renowned pictures and solid plate, and rare books, and costly china; to give elegant dinners and drive handsome and well-bred horses, but this is surely, if the supreme desire, neglecting the unseen, the eternal. Will the children in such a home grow up with a reverence for the unseen God? Will they believe that character is of more value than comfort? self-denial a more precious ornament than diamonds or pearls?

"Within two miles of such homes there are tenement houses reeking with filth and infested with vermin, swarming with diseased men, women, and children, upon whose window one ray of God's sunshine never falls, for whom something could be saved from the plethora, the waste of these palatial homes. Nay, some of these inmates might be saved from death, put into surroundings that would give light, and health, and hope, and joy.

"To do that work is to look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are unseen and eternal, at the value of immortal souls.

"That the time is coming when the law of love will have larger control of all commercial activities, will abolish certain traffics, and establish fairer conditions, in spite of the ominous signs of today, must be the faith of every one who looks at the things unseen, which are eternal."

HANNA DENIES GIFT STORY.

Says There Is No Foundation for Report Three Mine Owners Had Contributed $150,000 to Campaign Fund.

Cleveland, O., June 24.—Senator Hanna said today the story that three mine-owners in Utah who supported Bryan in 1896 had each contributed $50,000 to McKinley's campaign fund was absolutely without foundation.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS—Monday, June 25.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Lourenzo Marques, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, close daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for France, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close today at 4:30 and 12 p. m. via S. S. St. Paul.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m. and 1 and 6:15 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Turks Island and San Domingo, final close Wednesday, at 12 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close at 12 p. m. today.

For Hayti, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

For the Mexican State of Yucatan, via Progreso, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close next Sunday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

See the windows for the big values.

Le Wolfe CLOTHIER

Northeast Corner State Street and Jackson Boulevard.

Open evenings until 6:30 o'clock.

A Mighty Clothing Purchase. 2,900 MEN'S SUITS AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

See what Chas. Kaufman & Bros. say:

Mr. Sol Wolfe,
State & Jackson Sts.,
CITY.

Dear Sir:

We have decided to accept your offer of 50 cents on the dollar for our entire stock of men's spring suits. Taking into consideration the high grade, quality and make up of our goods, this offers you the opportunity to give the people of Chicago the best bargains they ever had.

We are very truly,
Chas. Kaufman & Bros.

...From...
Chas. Kaufman & Bros.,
202-204 Market-st., Chicago.

The sales from this mammoth purchase are unprecedented in the clothing world—justly so because we offer the best bargains ever heard of in Chicago. Chas. Kaufman & Bros. manufacture only the very best ready-to-wear clothing, and it's now your chance to buy this quality of merchandise at less than half price. Come in today, select your favorite style and pattern, and no matter what your size we can fit you. Never before was such a value-giving opportunity offered you.

See the Values.

Men's Suits... Made from wool materials, Italian linings, new, neat patterns from the Kaufman purchase, not a suit in the lot made to retail for less than $10—in this less than half price sale for $3.75.

$3.75

Men's Fine Suits. Made from fine cassimeres, blue serges, fancy cheviots, in stripes, checks and plain shades, elegantly made and trimmed—made to retail for $12 and $14—in this less than half price sale for

$6.50

Men's Finest Suits. In finest worsteds, cassimeres, vicunas and blue serges, many of them full silk lined, not a suit made to retail for less than $20 to $22—greatest value given in Chicago in this less than half price sale for $10.

$10

700 pairs Men's $2 Trousers, in gray hairline stripes and mixtures, to-day for..... $1.00

400 pairs Men's $5 Trousers, worsteds and cassimeres, in stripes and checks, to-day..... $2.95

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS—For Philippines, China and Japan, via San Francisco, daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 26, 12 p. m.

For Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, and Australia, via Vancouver, B. C.; final close June 25, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 24.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Local rains Monday, Tuesday in southern, showers in northern portions, fresh to brisk winds, mostly easterly, squalls.

Lower Michigan—Fair in northern, showers in southern portion Monday, showers Tuesday, fresh easterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair and warmer Monday, fair Tuesday, fresh easterly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair in northern, showers in southern portion Monday, fresh easterly winds, Tuesday showers, with cooler in western portion.

Minnesota and Iowa—Fair Monday, local rains and cooler Tuesday, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 24, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation in 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.78	80	88	N.			Clear
Albany	29.76	82	90	S.W.			Clo'dy
Alpena	29.80	72	88	N.			Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.96	76	94	S.		1.10	Rain
Amarillo	29.82	80	90	E.			Clear
Hartford	29.74	70	84	S.E.		.72	Clo'dy
Bismarck	29.78	88	94	S.E.			Clear
Buffalo	29.82	72	78	S.W.			Clo'dy
Boston	29.74	74	82	S.W.			Clo'dy
Cairo	29.74	70	80	S.W.		1.20	Rain
Calgary	29.62	62	76	N.E.		.06	Rain
Cheyenne	29.84	66	88	N.E.		.74	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.88	72	74	N.E.			Fair
Cincinnati	29.90	72	90	S.		.14	Rain
Cleveland	29.84	76	78	N.E.			Clo'dy
Davenport	29.82	82	90	N.E.			Fair
Denver	29.82	72	90				Clear
Des Moines	29.86	82	86	E.			Clear
Detroit	29.82	80	88	S.E.			Clo'dy
Dodge	29.84	80	88	E.			Clo'dy
Dubuque	29.84	80	88	N.E.			Clear
Duluth	29.82	72	84	N.E.			Fair
El Paso	29.80	78	90	S.W.		.14	Rain
Edmonton	29.80	62	68	N.W.			Clear
Galveston	29.76	82	88	S.			Clear
Grand Haven	29.86	72	80	W.			Clear
Green Bay	29.86	78	80	N.E.			Fair
Havre	29.70	78	78	N.E.		Tr.	Fair
Helena	29.80	70	84	E.			Clear
Huron	29.80	84	86	S.E.			Clear
Indianapolis	29.84	74	84	E.		.14	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.94	80	90	N.W.		.02	Fair
Kansas City	29.84	70	88	N.		.52	Clo'dy
Lander	29.84	60	88	N.W.			Fair
Little Rock	29.78	74	84	N.E.			Clo'dy
Marquette	29.88	68	82	N.E.		.04	Clear
Memphis	29.74	72	82	S.W.			Clear
Medicine Hat	29.86	70	82	S.		.22	Clo'dy
Milwaukee	29.86	80	80	S.E.			Clear
Minnedosa	29.80	76	84	N.E.			Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.80	76	90	S.		.76	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.84	74	78	S.W.			Clo'dy
Nashville	29.78	72	82	S.E.		.20	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.76	78	84	S.			Clo'dy
New York City	29.90	74	80	S.			Fair
Norfolk	29.92	72	88	S.		.06	Rain
North Platte	29.84	82	94	N.E.			Clear
Oklahoma	29.78	82	94	N.E.			Clear
Omaha	29.82	84	86	N.E.			Clear
Oswego	29.76	74	80	N.W.			Clear
Palestine	29.76	80	90	N.W.			Clear
Parkersburg	29.98	78	88	W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.92	80	94	S.			Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.80	80	94	N.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.88	74	86	W.			Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.70	62	80	N.			Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.58	92	94	S.W.			Clear
St. Louis	29.70	80	92	S.		.04	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.78	74	82	N.W.			Fair
Salt Lake City	29.70	94	94	N.W.			Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.82	64	76	N.W.		Tr.	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	76	86	S.		.14	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.70	78	74	N.		.18	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.74	72

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MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1900.

Swiss Watchmakers Alarmed.

German manufacturers are not the only Europeans who are viewing with apprehension the rapid progress of the United States in industrial achievement and foreign trade. It is now reported that the Swiss watchmakers are alarmed at the importation into the "land of watches" of American watch cases, and are inaugurating a vigorous movement to prevent, or at least to restrict, their entry. Fearful of disastrous results from the competition of American ingenuity in their own special field of workmanship, they have also offered large prizes to inventors for improvements in watchmaking with a view to the betterment of their own manufacture and export trade.

French Savings Banks.

The Economiste gives a summary of the interesting statistics of the French national savings banks for 1899, which have just been made public by the government. On Jan. 1, 1900, there were 9,964,678 depositors, which is a proportion of 251 depositors to each 1,000 of population, or one French person in four, man, woman, or baby, has an account with the government. These deposits aggregate 4,215,261,452 francs, an average of 420 francs per account. Of these 3,254,908, or 32½ per cent, are of twenty francs ($4) or less, and 1,760,245, or 17½ per cent, are of between twenty-one and 100 francs, which means that half of the accounts represent savings of less than $20, which is the best possible testimonial to the value of the system for the encouragement of small savings. The depositors come chiefly from the working classes. Among the men, for instance, day laborers are 8.58 per cent, artisans, 6.71 per cent; domestics, 3.54; clerks, 4.46; chiefs of establishments, 5.28; liberal professions, 1.12; without occupation, 3.40; soldiers and sailors, 1.76, and nomads, .07. Of the females domestic servants form 9.81 per cent.

Gardens Residences.

It is said that gardening is one of the fashionable amusements of the day and that the shovel and the hoe are items that frequently appear in doctors' prescriptions. It is also stated, but erroneously, that in gardens people meet upon a common ground and that all flowers are loved by all people. But a garden is one of the most subtle means of self-expression, and it is this fact that recommends it to pent-up souls.

When a man actually gives his heart to gardening you have only to peep over his back fence to learn the story of his life. It is quite possible that one may find the lonely bachelor cultivating bleeding hearts and lady slippers and showing an inclination to dig up all of the snowballs in the yard. Some married men may be discovered cultivating bachelor buttons and rooting up wall flowers, and perhaps these will find some satisfaction in helping the worm to turn. Crusty men, seemingly without sentiment, will give their souls to the growing of forget-me-nots, while those who have been noted for their colorless and conventional lives will take to training the scarlet runners.

It is really an interesting study, this autobiographical garden, and one who would not wish to thus commit himself ought to cultivate the contrariness that belonged to that famous gardener called Mary.

Color Line in Street Cars.

The color line is to be drawn on New Orleans street cars. All through the South "jim-crow" cars, as they are called, are run by the railroads in which the colored people ride by themselves, in order that the white people may not be offended by being compelled to sit alongside or next to their darker fellow-citizens. The New Orleans street cars have no such separate provision for the races. Recently a member of the Louisiana Legislature made his first visit to New Orleans and when he went from there to Baton Rouge he told the legislators that he had seen conditions in that city which excited his indignation. Colored people entered the street cars and actually sat down alongside of white people and white persons had no choice but to remain in the unpleasant vicinity or else to get out and walk. The country legislator's suggestion was received with approval by his fellow-legislators. The bill which he introduced is regarded as certain of passage, although the New Orleans street railways protest because of expense. It calls for separate cars for negroes and white passengers, and provides stiff penalties for its violation. The committee to which the bill was referred made a unanimous report in its favor, and that it will be passed is accepted as a foregone conclusion by the New Orleans press. Thus the color line will be drawn closer than ever in New Orleans in honor of the approaching end of the nineteenth century.

Retirement of Small Notes.

The Bankers' Magazine looks with favor upon a suggestion that bank notes in this country be confined to denominations of not less than $25, as is the case with the Bank of England's notes. It asserts that it would be advantageous to banks, as it would tend to increase their deposits and bring about the substitution of bank checks for paper currency. "A certain amount of money in the hands of the people is indispensable," it says, "but the effectiveness of the country's currency is multiplied several times by a policy that brings all beyond this amount into the banks." There is not much chance that Congress will consider seriously such a suggestion. The popularity of small notes is too well known, and the Congressmen who would vote to prevent their issuance would arouse a storm of indignation. The Scotch and Irish £1 notes are of great popularity in Great Britain, and the attempts that have been made to bring about their retirement always met with protest. In England there is a constant agitation in favor of £1 notes. The retirement in this country even of the notes for amounts under $5 would be an extremely unpopular measure. Any one who thinks otherwise, whether he be banker or not, should just ask himself how loudly he objects when he receives $4.75 in silver in change for the $5 bill he has tendered in payment for a 25 cent magazine.

EXPEDITE THE LABOR SETTLEMENT.

There are two, and virtually but two, things to be said concerning the adjourned meeting of the labor conference which is to meet this afternoon. The first is that the public is well aware of the event and expects results from it. At the meeting on Thursday last the labor delegates, having previously taken pains to secure power from their unions so to do, came with authority to act for their respective bodies. But the contractors' committee, on the other hand, had not been thus forehanded, and an adjournment was necessary to allow them to obtain such authority. The parties will meet today, however, qualified to reach an agreement, and people will expect either some definite conclusion as the outcome of the meeting, or else they will look for continuing sessions with the shortest possible adjournments, or for a reference of the matter to a subcommittee which shall proceed with corresponding expedition. The general public is in no mood for any more long adjournments or for any further delays which are not plainly necessary.

The second thing to be said is that a grave responsibility, indeed, will rest upon either party to the controversy which shall obtrude any technical or avoidable obstacle in the way of a speedy settlement. Negotiations have now proceeded to a point where sharp animosities have been allayed and the reign of denunciation has given place to deliberation. To precipitate any return to passion, or needlessly to block proceedings, or to inject dilatory tactics at this stage for the purpose of exhausting the adversary would be not only unfortunate but wellnigh unpardonable. Either party failing, therefore, to forward by every possible effort the final determination will be held to strict accountability by a public which has now been watching events with sufficient discrimination to be able to pass judgment on the good faith of both sides. It is a public duty to speak thus strenuously concerning this protracted and disastrous situation.

THE MISSISSIPPI CITY LYNCHING.

THE TRIBUNE has received from an entirely reliable source the details of the recent lynching of two negroes at Mississippi City. The authentic story only adds to the horror of these mob murders. Unless the Governor of that State, who has recently pronounced against lynching, shall take steps to arrest and punish every man connected with this abominable outrage the people of Mississippi must not complain if their State becomes the object of public aversion and contempt.

On the 2d of June the remains of a young girl were found near Biloxi, and the testimony of physicians showed that she had been outraged and murdered. A negro hunt was at once instituted and a half-demented negro was arrested. Almost every species of cruelty was employed to force a confession from him. His head, hands, and feet were burned, but his only reply was: "You may torture me to death, but I will not confess to a crime I never committed." This caused a doubt in the minds of the mob, but a victim must be had, so another negro was arrested and put in jail. On the night of the 9th both were taken out of jail by the mob and shot!

Now it is ascertained that neither of these victims committed the crime, another man having confessed, although he is not in custody. When he is caught of course there will be another lynching. Governor Longino in his recent message recommended to the Legislature that strong measures looking to the suppression of lynching should be adopted. But was he sincere? It was known by every one in that vicinity for days before the lynching that it was to happen, and the Governor had the power in his hands to prevent it, but he failed to use it, and the result was that two innocent men were murdered. The community in which such a crime can be committed is not far removed from barbarism. The fact that the perpetrators of it have not been promptly arrested and punished shows that the law in that locality is inoperative and that the processes of the courts have given place to the decrees of a savage mob.

MR. HIGINBOTHAM ON CREDIT MEN.

One of the most delicate and responsible positions in a wholesale house is that of the credit man, whose duty it is to determine how large a bill the country merchant shall be allowed to run and to see that lagging creditors are tactfully brought to time. If the credit man is too stringent in his rulings he drives away good customers. If he is too lax he lays his firm open to heavy losses. He stands between the selling department and the proprietary interests of the establishment, and an error in either direction makes trouble for him. It is not strange that a good credit man can command one of the highest salaries paid in the mercantile world.

If any one can speak with authority on the proper way to become a successful credit man it is Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham of Chicago. In the latest number of the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia he states the qualifications needed by the young man on entering this line of work. At the outset he says he is profoundly convinced that the credit man who has not lived on a farm or in a country village must always be at a distinct disadvantage. The prosperity of the nation rests primarily upon its agriculture, and the vast majority of country merchants depend upon farming communities for their chief custom. Thus the credit man's task is partly that of forecasting the financial condition of the country merchant by watching the signs of prosperity among the farmers of the locality.

Mr. Higinbotham illustrates his point by telling a story of a case in which he was led by this sixth sense of prophecy to limit a certain merchant's credit to $1,000. An Eastern house gave the same man a line of $50,000, which was out of all proportion to the trading capacity of the merchant's community. A little later the merchant sold his goods at less than cost and escaped to Canada with the proceeds. In another case he says he refused all credit to a merchant who seemed to have a capital of $75,000 simply because his intuition told him the man was not to be trusted. This man got credit elsewhere, but in a short time he had also joined the Canadian colony. Mr. Higinbotham advises the young credit man to trust his intuition rather than his reason in such cases of doubt.

In this writer's estimation the best course of training for a credit man is that of the farm, then the country store or bank, then the city establishment, where he should preferably be cashier, and then the position of assistant credit man. Before the last stage can be reached it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of commercial law, which can be best obtained by having a lawyer as an intimate friend. Then he must learn to write tactful letters, for without this art he is lost. "The art of saying 'no' in a manner so gracious that the person who receives the denial does not feel aggrieved, and is inclined cheerfully to grant its justice, is nowhere so constantly in demand as at the credit desk."

A gift for judging men, of course, is the basis of the credit man's equipment, and unless he is born with an aptitude in this direction no amount of training can make him successful. Mr. Higinbotham advises employers to throw the young credit man on his own resources as early as possible, and thus let him develop stamina. The article as a whole is full of valuable suggestions for persons in all lines of mercantile work and is brimful of the results of the writer's ripe experience.

THE STUDY OF SPANISH.

The political responsibilities assumed by our government over some millions of Spanish-speaking people render the acquisition of that language by many of our officials a requisite to the solution of some of the most important problems that confront the republic and the tactful and diplomatic treatment of the people whom we have freed from oppression and misrule and hope to lead to successful self-government.

From the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan the people of Mexico and the Central and South American republics employ the language of Spain. Since the first promulgation of the Monroe doctrine we have assumed the natural political leadership in this hemisphere, although our language is not generally spoken in one of the fifteen or twenty other American republics, and the connections of blood and language are now reasserting themselves to a marked degree between Spain and the Spanish-speaking republics of the West. Since the conclusion of the treaty of Paris and the termination of Spain's colonial responsibilities and war burdens in Cuba and the Philippines, that ancient power has turned its attentions toward fields of commercial activity. The founding of a Spanish-American bank at Madrid and a great revival of Spanish trade in Mexico and South America, already noted in our consular reports, are fresh evidences that the late war was a blessing in disguise to Spain. They also inspire the suggestion that if we are to reap the natural benefits of contiguity, political affinity, and commercial opportunity with our Spanish-speaking neighbors we must cultivate such intimate relations with them as result only from the mastery of their language, affording ease in conversation and perfect interchange of ideas.

A well educated European converses fluently in three or four languages. The English language has heretofore met the actual requirements of the American citizen at home and fairly well abroad as a tourist, because foreigners along the world's highways of travel employ it. But our education should not be confined to the mastery of our own language, and while French and German afford better opportunities for literary study and conventional use, the tongue of Cervantes is not lacking in erudite attractions, and practical advantages may also be derived from its study by American scholars, political aspirants, and businessmen which are worthy of recognition and encouragement by our schools.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The change in French public sentiment toward the Germans is a significant feature of the times. When the Paris exposition of 1889 was held no German flag flew anywhere in Paris. The only attempt was that of a German hotelkeeper, who hoisted the black, white, and red emblem among those of all other nations, but his place was attacked by a howling mob, which demanded that he haul it down. The German refused and yielded only to the persuasions of the Prefect of Police.

The German flag is now common enough in Paris, and it waves with those of other nations in the scheme of decoration of many buildings in the capital. Two or three years ago this would have been denounced as treason by L'Intransigeant and others of the boulevard press. Now they make no criticism, and, indeed, they make admiring comments on the excellence of the exhibits in the German section of the exposition. No hater of Germany is bold enough to suggest an attack on the German Building, and its exhibits are among the most popular. When an American band played the "Wacht am Rhein" before the German Building the demonstration was one of cheers. No one hissed. Only a few months ago the first Wagnerian opera was played in Paris with fear and trembling. There were mutterings at the time, but the periodical press now gives evidence that Wagner, just discovered by the Parisians, is the most popular composer with the French public. Agnes Sorma, the German actress, first performed in Paris less than a year ago, and her friends feared for her reception, but now German actors and actresses are playing to crowded houses. The French have just discovered the excellence of German things.

Meanwhile the reviews give evidence of the changed temper of the people. The writers who once ridiculed and denounced Germany are now discussing the advantages of an understanding with the Kaiser. Such paper alliances are usually aimed against England, and in this may be found a possible reason for the new French fondness for Germany. The Germans are esteemed more because "Perfidious Albion" is hated more. More than one French writer has noted with approval the proposed increase of the German navy, and has speculated as to what the combined fleets would be able to accomplish against that of England. These writers sometimes say that Germany may give back Alsace, but usually they make no reference to any such condition, while a few have been bold enough to declare that Alsace is not the most important thing in the world.

No one outside of France believes that a Franco-German war against England is imminent. The growing friendliness between the two countries is, however, a pleasant sign. It should benefit both, for the Frenchman has those qualities which the German lacks and the German those which the Frenchman has not.

A Busy Newspaper.

It is more than two weeks since Congress adjourned, but the publishers of that entertaining and enterprising newspaper, the Congressional Record, are still busily at work. Each day the journal has made an appearance. The latest issue to reach Chicago bears date of June 21, 1900, and contains pages Nos. 7728 to 7765. It is not a particularly exciting issue of the paper, its leading article being a speech by Senator Stewart, entitled "Rebellion Claim of the State of Nevada," which speech was delivered by that gentleman on June 6, and is illustrated by the extensive tables which the champion of 16 to 1 always uses to emphasize his remarks. The remarkable thing about the speech is that it contains not a word about the crime of 1873, which may be taken as an indication that the silver sentiment really is waning in the United States. The other speeches were delivered anywhere from one to six months ago. Judging by the output of the Congressional Record there was an unusually large amount of talking done by the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

HINTS AS TO HEALTH.

"We read in a magazine article how we must breathe, and in another how we must walk or sit; and while we are practicing how to walk or sit we forget about the breathing, and the old Adam in us takes it up and does it all wrong," says Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason in the July number of Scribner's Magazine. Yet Mr. Mason ventures himself to offer some hints on physical right living, and his article entitled "The Tendency to Health" is full of pertinent truths.

The author dwells upon the fact that "all life tends toward a state of health," and he would not have existence made a nightmare by a too poignant consciousness of missteps. "The apostle of mind cure tells you not to worry with so portentous a gravity that it is above human nature not to be worried for fear of worrying. You are harangued by two parties, one the students of the body, the other the students of the mind, and what they have in common is that they frighten you out of your wits." Mr. Mason distinguishes two kinds of ailment, mental and physical. The latter cannot always be avoided, and must simply be borne and survived, but mental ailments, the kind that are developed and encouraged by fixing one's attention upon them, may be diminished by an effort of the will. All sickness may be modified by courage. "Courage turns the ignoble agony into the beautiful tragedy. Its alchemy is universal." The writer finds an example of the right kind of courage in that greatest defier of disease, Robert Louis Stevenson, and he relates how once, when Stevenson, through fear of hemorrhage, was placed under the ban of silence and somebody asked him how he was, he wrote on a slate: "Mr. Dumbley is no better, and be hanged to him."

Mr. Mason's article possesses the double advantage of being full of sound arguments and of having these presented in a pleasing manner. Medical truths are much more alluring when they are given a literary setting.

A BULLETIN ON BIRDS.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin containing nearly 100 pages which treats of legislation for the protection of birds other than game birds. A perusal of this work gives the reader an adequate idea of the great influence that has been exerted within the last three years by the Audubon societies of the country. In the letter of transmittal of the bulletin it is explicitly stated that the publication is necessary on account of the present widespread interest in the birds and of the consequent importance of calling attention to existing laws in order to render more effective the efforts of protection.

The bulletin shows that in many States new legislation protecting birds has been secured since the recent arousing of public sentiment on the subject. The great difficulty in the way, however, of the best protection is the lack of uniformity of the game and song bird laws of the different States. Many birds during their migration through some of the States are shot at from behind every bush, and know no safety till they reach their nesting places in the far North. There would be more robins for the stringent laws of Illinois to protect if robins were not sold by the wholesale in the markets of the South. In Alabama during some months of the year all birds with the exception of mocking birds may be killed with impunity. It is hard to understand the motive that makes game birds out of chickadees, cuckoos, and swallows, but from August to March these birds and all their fellows are game for the Alabama gunner. There are only five States and Territories whose laws afford no protection for the birds. Work for the securing of protective measures where they are lacking will soon be undertaken with the backing of the Agricultural department.

When the bulletin's account of recent bird legislation and of projected acts is read it may be understood easily why it is that the manufacturing milliners were ready to come to terms with the bird protectors. Taken as a whole, the birds of the United States are well protected, and in view of what the Audubon societies have already done the milliners actually fear that the organizations are strong enough to prevent the importation of foreign birds which with home protection would almost wholly cut off the plumage supply.

WOMAN AND THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

At the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Denver in 1898, an Industrial committee was created. Its object is to direct attention to the industrial condition of women and children in the different States, with a view to bringing about protective legislation covering the needs of these workers in every industry. About two hundred clubs in the General Federation are studying the industrial problem in its bearing upon the economic status of women and children; and the seriousness of the interest felt in the subject is evidenced by the resolution, passed at the recent convention in Milwaukee, first by the Illinois delegation and later by the federation as a whole, urging the individual clubs to work for industrial legislation protecting women and children.

Laws regulating the conditions of labor of women and children have been passed by many of the Eastern and Western States. It was Colorado's boast at the convention that its laws in these particulars were all that could be desired. Illinois has a child labor law which is satisfactory when properly enforced. The Southern States, however, are confessedly lacking in protective legislation. It is in this locality that the women's clubs give promise of accomplishing most important industrial results. The State federations of Florida and Georgia have seriously undertaken the work of educating public opinion in this respect, and Georgia expects to have a committee from every club in the State at work on these lines by next autumn.

The immediate object of their efforts is the passage of a child labor law, no such law being at present on the statute books of any Southern State. Children are received into factories as soon as they are old enough to render any service—often at 7 years of age. They are permitted to work ten or eleven hours a day in Georgia—sometimes upon the night shifts. According to the United States Commissioner of Labor, the proportion of children employed in Southern industries is 25 per cent, as against 9½ per cent in New England. North Carolina alone, one of the three Southern States having Bureaus of Labor Statistics, reports 5,363 children under 14 in the cotton and woolen mills of that State. The situation in the South is rendered more difficult by the attitude of the parents of factory children, many of whom prefer to live upon the earnings of their children rather than upon their own, and who, it is assumed, would move out of any State where laws against child labor should be enacted. This would deprive the mills of the cheap labor upon which they now depend. For this reason the manufacturers have hitherto successfully resisted all attempts at child labor legislation. The bill presented to the last Legislature in Georgia, however, where the movement is most advanced, was lost by only a small majority; and the women's clubs of that State, which were instrumental in bringing it before the Legislature, are hopeful of securing its passage at the next session.

An enlightened public opinion in the South, as elsewhere, is the power which must eventually force concessions in the public interest from the greed of manufacturers. No section of the country which undermines the vitality of its future citizens by depriving them of their childhood can hope to rank either socially or economically with other sections which have outgrown this industrial barbarism. The women's clubs of the South seem to be more effective than any other agency in the community in directing public attention to this form of evil, and in suggesting practical action tending towards its removal.

THE Democratic party of Cook County is not entirely certain it knows what the time-honored principles of Democracy are, but it declares its unwavering allegiance to them, just the same.

THIS is the proper time for Captain Streeter to fade from the public view. General Joe Wheeler goes on duty today.

SEVERAL confiding persons who put money up on the favorite last Saturday went home in an absolutely horseless condition.

WHAT further work does the Hon. Tom Platt expect his broken rib to do for him during the campaign?
All together: Knit.

WE are credibly informed that the census enumerators missed one of the John Smiths on the West Side. Stop the press!

THE League of American Wheelmen, whose united and untiring efforts in behalf of good roads legislation the cycling fraternity throughout the country gratefully appreciates, will hold its annual meeting at Milwaukee next month. Milwaukee is earnestly exhorted to have its best brand of weather on tap.

IN view of past events, it is to be fervently hoped there will be no disastrous fire in the American section at the Paris exposition.

BOSS CROKER has returned to do a little political work, scold Mayor Van Wyck for being found out, and to Get Some More of It.

THE necessity devolves upon Mr. Bryan of putting up his loudest and most copious oratory to offset the effect of the high price of wheat.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Uncle Allen.

"Necessity may be the mother of invention," quoth Uncle Allen Sparks, "but the tips given out by the horseracing tout seem to teach us that opportunity is its father."

Sadly True.

"Walking along the street this morning," remarked the Observing Boarder, "I saw a showcase in front of a 'misfit parlor,' with several garments inside of it labeled, 'uncalled-for pants.'"

"How accurately," observed the Contemplative Boarder, "that label would apply, ninety-nine times in a hundred, to the man who pants for fame!"

The Everlasting Controversy.

"Well," said the doctor, who is slender, to the professor, who is rotund, "I see you are well enough to be 'round.'"

"Yes," replied the professor. "You can also see, I suppose, that I am considerably further 'round than you are.'"

"Well, you are getting square with me, anyhow. What is your girth? Thirty-eight?"

"Pshaw!" rejoined the professor. "It is thirty years since I was 40."

At the hour of going to press the doctor was still trying to dig hidden meanings out of that rejoinder.

Willing Martyrdom.

Solicitous Parent—"Evelyn, you mustn't ride in this open street car such a cold day as this without your jacket. Put it on, child. You will have pneumonia if you don't."

Miss Evelyn (with supreme contempt)—"What of that? Do you suppose I'm going to let Mabel Upjohn see me wearing a jacket that's all out of style?"

Clearly Fraudulent.

Kitty (in a loud whisper)—"Mamma, what kind of soup is this?"

Her Mother—"Sh, dear! The bill of fare says 'cream of tomato.'"

Kitty (as before)—"Well, somebody else has got the cream. This has been skimmed."

PERSONALS.

Minister Conger speaks several of the Chinese dialects.

An unpublished autograph letter of Robert Louis Stevenson sold in London last week for $300.

The London Journalists' club has started a fund to raise a monument to Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent.

Barney Morris, an employé in Central Park, N. Y., has just celebrated his 108 birthday. He does regular work as a day laborer, and his sight, mind, and memory are unimpaired.

Abbas Hilmi II., the young Khedive of Egypt, has had a new, spacious summer palace erected on the shores of the Mediterranean, near Alexandria. The palace built by his father had become too small for the Khedive's retinue. A luxurious special train, with a private car costing $55,000, will be used by the Khedive to go to and from the palace.

GUESSES ON CHINESE PUZZLE.

China's teeming millions in the interior of the empire may have all the passive powers of resistance claimed for them, but if all their seaports fall into foreign hands the Chinese can do little more than stew in their own juice.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If the Boxer troubles in China arose out of a desire to exclude foreigners, then the demonstration is bringing about the state of affairs which it intended to defeat, for it looks as if hereafter the foreigners would be dominant in the empire.—Pittsburg Times.

It may well be that our military presence there in the midst of this profound disturbance may not only prevent the partition of China but may secure for us the lasting friendship of that empire, which will be profitably reflected in our commerce.—San Francisco Call.

If it is the duty of civilization to suppress rampant and ferocious barbarism in China it was none the less its duty to do so in Luzon. If Boxers who "run amuck" must be subdued by the interest of civilization, forces and their leaders put where they can do more harm, the same must be done with Tagals who also "run amuck." If it is the duty of outside powers to intervene in China and impose a stable and orderly government without the consent of the coolies and Boxers who are thus to be governed, it was the duty of the sovereign power to do the same in the Philippines. There is no especial sanctity in Luzon that gives its rioters exemption from the fate that is dealt out to the rioters of Chi-Li.—New York Tribune.

It is now apparent that the powers have to deal not with a Chinese mob, but the Chinese nation, government, and army. China, after all, is not a nation, but an ancient mosaic. They have not only to restore order but to maintain it in the future. They must give the Celestial Empire stable government. This they can do by harmonious cooperation, upon which they have already so happily entered, and by such plan as may be mutually agreed upon. The result will be to secure in every district that order and civilized government which are essential to the protection of life and property. This will clear the way to progress and prosperity. It will thus secure China from the dead past and give it to civilization.—New York Herald.

War Notes from China.

The imperial arsenal at Sing-Hi is running nights, making metal shields with scare heads on them.

Prince Bung is buying up all the two-handed wooden swords for the use of the royal guard.

Twenty stands of firecracker guns have been seized in the Province of Taka-Nip.

Handles are being fitted to a thousand dozens of enameled toasting forks.

Two hundred assorted kites in the shape of demoniac dragons are to be sent up to frighten away the foreign dogs.

Twenty-five thousand war gongs are being lacquered in colors and provided with bamboo thumpers. These will be beaten upon as soon as the white devils appear and are expected to throw them into a blue panic.

There is a brisk demand for Canton matting bombproofs with rice paper prayers gummed on them. These are certain to turn aside the shells from the invaders' heavy siege guns.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How Brown Beat the Derby.

"All nonsense," said Brown to his wife on Saturday morning. "They ain't any horse races on the square nowadays. If they was I wouldn't go across the street to see a dozen. As for bettin', if I had coin to blow against that game I'd buy a set of golf clubs and a steam yacht first. Derby day makes me tired."

The Clark street cable train that Brown boarded on his way down-town was crowded. He squeezed in beside a fat, red-faced man with a polka-dot ribbon on his new straw hat.

"Well," said the stranger affably, making room for Brown on the seat, "what do you think of Gibson in the mud?"

"You are talking about the Derby, I suppose," answered Brown, somewhat severely. "I don't know anything about horses and care less."

Then he opened his paper and tried to bury himself in its perusal. But he couldn't get away from the races. "Chicago Pays Homage to the Horse" stared at him in big black letters on the first page. He turned over and was confronted by a series of portraits of Derby favorites, jockeys, and owners. In desperation he skimmed through the paper until he found a column headed "Rutabaga Turnips as Food for Steers." He started to read that. Just then shrill whispers from the seat behind reached his ears.

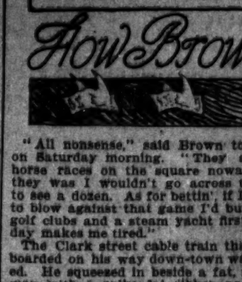
"Don't you believe it," the man with the long gray beard was saying. "That Gibson colt is overtouted. Advance Guard's got him beat to a finish. I got fifty on at 8 to 1 last week and I wouldn't take $300 for that bet this minute."

The big blue-shirted gripman had evidently heard the whisper. He leaned far over his levers.

"Say," he said to the man with the white beard. "You're off on Advance Guard. He's gone back since the Canadian Derby. The lumpy track'd kill him anyhow. Sam Phillips carries my little old two."

Then the man in the seat with Brown spoke up.

"If you fellows want a straight tip it won't cost you a cent. Play Gibson to win in a walk. Don't be afraid of the weight. Why, say, if the Lieutenant gets out on the track with a hundred and thirty pound boy up he turns around and neighs for another one to come and get in the saddle. That hoss just loves weight, and you can't get a track muddy enough to suit him. It's an immortal, lead-pipe, copper-riveted cinch."



"THEN HE OPENED HIS PAPER."

Brown was relieved when he got off the car in front of the office. Now he would have a chance to get down to business and forget all this race horse foolishness.

When he walked in five of the city salesmen were gathered around the desk of the office manager. The man who works the grocery trade was talking.

"I won $200 at 20 to 1 on Boundless in the World's Fair Derby and half as much on Rey El Santa Anita the next year. I tell you a short horse always wins the Derby."

"The last time I bet on a horse race," said the office manager, "was out at Hawthorne. I went almost broke on the first two races. Only had $2 in change and a return ticket left. I put the $2 on at 60 to 1 in a combination book where you have to name the horses one, two, three. Well, say, the horses I picked for one and two ran a dead heat with number three right behind them. Talk about a heart-breaking finish. I was going to tear up my tickets when somebody discovered that it was a selling race and a tie didn't go. They ran the race over again and my combination won. So I came home with money to burn."

Then the crowd noticed Brown, whose position in the office was that of head bookkeeper.

"Hello, Brownie," said the South Water street man. "Got anything warm for the Derby?"

"I've got a hot tip," said Brown, "that I've got no money to burn on foolishness."

"I suppose you wouldn't like a piece of ten to one money with a written guarantee that you can't lose, would you?"

"We've got a little pool here, Brown," said the office manager. "A hundred split even on Sam Phillips, win, place, and show. My friend Edwards, sporting editor of the Phœnix, says it's safer than government bonds. We're bound to get our money back, anyhow."

But Brown refused with a derisive laugh and slipped out to get a shave and a shine after he had looked over the morning mail.

Joe, the colored boy who polished his shoes greeted him with the remark that "It's fine weddah foh duh Duby, Mistah Brown."

Brown, realizing that he couldn't get away from it, began to fall into the humor of the thing.

"FINE WEDDAH FOH DUH DUBY."

"Well, what do you think about it, anyway," he said.

"Dah wise boys says dat Gibson hoss can't lose. An' den dere's 'Vance Guard and ole James and Sam Phillips; I likes 'em all. But, say, you know dis is duh thirteenth Duby and its bound to be unlucky for all dem hosses what suhely auto win. Wish I knowd where dey was a fifty-cent book; I'd go put my foh bits down on duh most ole skate in duh lot. I'd hunt up some ole three-legged plug and I'd play him in'd on dat thirteen hunch. Dat's what I'd do."

Brown's barber, instead of asking if the razor hurt him, wanted to know if Brown thought there was really danger that the police would interfere. He seemed to take it for granted that Brown would understand what he meant.

"My brother's a bartender over to Smother's, you know, and he hears the horseman talking all the time. He says Gibson's a stale and it's anybody's race. He's not going to play horses at all. He's going to play owners. 'Lucky' Baldwin and Morris both have horses in, and they're the best two horsemen in the country, he says. He's goin' to play them."

That struck Brown as really a sensible conclusion under the circumstances. If he had been a betting man he would have followed the example of the barber's brother.

When he got back to the office Johnson, the junior partner, was standing near the front door. Johnson wore a pair of gray check trousers, with a long black frock coat and a silk hat. A red flower was in his buttonhole, and a pair of field glasses hung by a russet leather strap across his shoulder. Altogether Johnson presented a striking appearance. Ordinarily Johnson was rather distant in manner. Sometimes he failed to notice the existence of his head bookkeeper for days at a time. But now he was fairly beaming with good humor.

"How do you do, Mr. Brown?" he said. "I wish we could all go out this afternoon. If there's anything I can do for you out at the track I'll be glad to handle it. French here," pointing to the office manager, "insists on playing Sam Phillips."

"JOHNSON FAIRLY BEAMED."

It seemed to Brown that it might be good policy to accept the invitation from the junior partner. Besides, he remembered the wise plan of the barber's brother. He pulled out four silver dollars he had been saving to buy a life of Gladstone and handed them to Johnson.

"If it's not too much trouble, Mr. Johnson," he said, "you might put two apiece on the 'Lucky' Baldwin and Morris entries for me."

Then he went on and explained in the barber's language his reasons for backing the two dark horses. Johnson and the office manager both seemed somewhat impressed, and Brown felt himself a man of some consequence in the sporting world.

Having once broken the ice, Johnson drifted over at 1 o'clock to eat luncheon in a sportsman's resort. He was served in a little box stall sort of compartment, one of a long row down the side of the room. In the adjoining "stall" three men were talking excitedly. Brown could hear every word.

"It'll be James," one was saying. "He's the hot tip. Smithy has overworked his horse, and the James colt is a moral. I've got every cent I could raise on."

Brown trembled as he thought of his four dollars and hurried back to the office, half decided to change his selections. He had caught a glimpse through the partially open door of the three men in the next compartment. One of them was a racehorse owner, another a Board of Trade man, and the third an official in another racing association. If they thought James would win he was almost ready to throw the barber's brother overboard. But Johnson was gone when he reached the office, and there was no way to catch him. Brown had to settle down with the certainty that "Lucky" Baldwin's Norford and Morris' Silver Garter were running under the burden of his four dollars.

It was a slow afternoon. Brown was nervous. He bungled his work and made a big blot on his ledger for the first time in ten years. Presently he heard the newsboys calling: "All erbout Sidney Lucas wins de Darby, James second."

"BIGGEST WINNING I EVER MADE."

It was a sad blow. Brown mentally said good-by to his money and began to reflect on the iniquity of gambling in any form. Next time he'd have more——

Just then Johnson came in. He was still beaming.

"Well, Brown," he said. "You're the only man I know that didn't lose money on the Derby."

"But I thought Lucas won, and my money was on Norford and Silver Garter."

"Lucas did win, but the Baldwin and Morris entries were drawn, so I didn't bet your four dollars. Here's the money."

"Well," said Brown, as he waved the four bills, "that's the biggest winning I ever made on a horse race."

YOUNG MEN IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Writing about young men in the coming Presidential campaign, James E. Watson, member of Congress from Indiana, in Success, says:

"Who, then, are young men? They are those who enjoy the future; who heroically confront new conditions and meet new problems; who have an abounding faith in the future of humanity; those who are not content to live in the past, but whose minds and hearts are open to new ideas and new convictions. All such are young, regardless of years. What are the main points of distinction between the debility of age and the virility of youth? Courage, self-reliance, and an unwavering faith in destiny, or in the processes of evolution, or, better yet, in God.

"Men constantly limit themselves by their thoughts. The man who, in the presence of any task, folds his arms and lazily asserts 'I can't' renders himself helpless by that thought. All the inventions of history, which have transformed nations and made possible the glory of our age, first existed in the mind before they were outwardly expressed in the material. Therefore, large ideas are necessary—grand conceptions of duty and destiny and glory.

"A nation limits itself by its ideals, and so, if we would accomplish much, we must maintain lofty conceptions of our possibilities and powers. I have no patience with the American who is without faith in his country, in its capabilities, in its potentialities, in its destiny, and constantly doubts its ability to take its proper place among the nations of the earth. I have no patience with that man who, like the firefly, carries his headlight on behind, and must, therefore, back into the future in order to see his way. This is pessimism run mad—pessimism that stagnates and will ultimately destroy. These mighty tasks are before us; we must perform them, and we can. The young men of the republic say we can and will, and that statement clears the way of half its rubbish."

Horrors of War.

The hardworked humorist sat at his desk, and without the slightest apparent effort he dashed this off:

"Why do you Pekin here?" asked Tat Ann of the Russian General who was reconnoitering in the imperial neighborhood.

"Because I am going to Taku," was the fierce reply.

Yet such things as this were not mentioned among the horrors of war discussed at The Hague conference.—Baltimore American.

Queer Chinese Customs.

The Chinese Minister at Washington is of opinion that the forts of his country firing upon foreign warships does not constitute war. It was probably just a violent peace overture!—New York World.

Spheres in China.

She—"What does Great Britain mean by its 'sphere of influence' in China?"

He—"I guess it means its fear of Russia's influence."—Philadelphia Press.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY TALKS

SAYS EQUAL SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT LEAVES HARVEST READY.

Declares Woman Has Not Had Her Political Rights Because She Has Had Nothing to Bring to Partisan Politics—Evolution of Ballot Shows Anomaly in Her Position—National Association's Work in Iowa Organized —Illinois a Difficult State.

Miss Susan B. Anthony rested all day yesterday as the guest of Mrs. S. E. Gross, Division street and the Lake Shore drive. She was returning from the funeral of her brother, Captain J. M. Anthony, at Fort Scott, Kas., and last night she went on to her home at Rochester, N. Y. Dressed in black brocaded silk, with a rose at her breast, and a worn band of gold around the third finger of her left hand, she sat in the library of the Grosss home and talked in her womanliness of the suffrage movement of fifty years, which has "left a harvest ready for the reaping," as she expressed it.

Looking upon the gentle, self-possessed woman, no stranger would have guessed that she was nearing her 81st anniversary; talking with her and realising how closely her fingers are upon the pulse of the world, that fact is still harder of belief. Her mantle in the movement for equal suffrage has fallen to younger shoulders, but her heart and life are in the work.

Passes Kansas City Convention.

"I had intended to stop over for the Kansas City convention," she said, "but the prospect of the heat discouraged me. President Carrie Chapman Catt, instead, will be there with the memorial from the National American Woman Suffrage association. At my home in Rochester I have two stenographers waiting upon Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who is just completing the fourth volume of my history of the suffrage movement. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has written three of these volumes, and I am anxious to get back to the completion of the last, bringing the history down to the close of the century.

"Speaking of the present I may say that we have just heard the pledges of the Republican party, made to one-half of the people of the United States. It considered just a little more than one-half, perhaps, when it expressed its satisfaction with the work of women as alleviating the horrors of war. By inference it has said to us: You may have no part in the making or avoiding of such struggles, but you may bandage our wounds when we are hurt.

Looks to the Democrats.

"Now it remains to see what the Democratic National convention will do. You see, we are beggars still at the hands of all parties. The reason of this is that woman suffrage holds out no hope of gain to one party above another. If it could have done so we would have had universal suffrage years ago.

"Looking at the history of suffrage in the United States, it is strange that women should be begging for political rights when every other extension of the ballot privilege went out unsought. When New York State gave up the property qualification in its constitution it was not to an urgent demand; when it enfranchised the foreign Irishmen of the State it made a distinct bid for party capital. After the war the North gave the franchise to the negro as a free gift, to the strengthening of the party. As women, however, we can offer no party promises, and with the whole system of government in a moral deadlock we are beggars of all parties.

"When I speak of a moral deadlock I mean that no executive dependent upon political ballots can enforce the laws that touch public immoralities without facing defeat. Women of the country stand for such administrations of law, and they are not wanted as political factors. Some day, when a great pit shall open, and when political lines shall be drawn upon some sociological condition that must be reconciled, women will get the ballot. That time is coming, too.

"We have four States which have conceded unrestricted suffrage—Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah. That this means something is shown by the fact that such women as Mrs. Scott of New York and Mrs. Corbin of Chicago have risen in public against us. They forget, too, that but for the suffrage movement they would not have had the privilege of coming before men in public to criticise and to ask that we be not given the things we pray for.

Her First Public Speech.

"I recall that when I first spoke in public, at a teachers' convention in Rochester, in 1853, the cry was not against the thing asked for but against the manner of my asking. I was not advocating equal suffrage. I had insisted that a woman teacher was as valuable as a man teacher in her particular department, and that she was entitled to the same salary as would be paid to him. No woman teacher in that hall objected to the sentiment, but as I went to my seat I heard whispers of 'disgracing her sex,' 'I feel like sinking through the floor,' and like comment. If strong, womanly women had not spoken before Mrs. Scott appeared in Philadelphia a few days ago I wonder what her reception would have been?

"I see results of woman's advocacy of suffrage in every walk of life today. For instance, in Topeka the other day I saw the State Librarian, who is a woman, drawing a man's pay for the work. The Superintendent of the city schools is a woman, drawing the salary that once went to a man. In many places in the West are women holding $1,200 positions in the schools, with men assistants at $700 or $900. This is not true in the East, however.

Women's Wages Are Increasing.

"We are working especially in the West. Iowa has been our field for three years, and we are organised in ninety-nine counties. In the Legislature of 1902 we will have recognition. When we get eighteen or twenty Western States so pledged to us we shall have recognition in Congress, and an amendment to the constitution which will say that sex no more shall be a bar to suffrage than are color and previous conditions of servitude.

"Sex as a bar to the ballot is an anomaly in United States history. The poor man, the foreigner, and the liberated slave got their civil rights after they got their ballots. Woman has her civil rights, in great measure, but is begging for that which went to the others almost unsolicited."

She looks upon Chicago at the North and "Egypt" at the south as enemies to woman suffrage in Illinois, but of her friends here she speaks with warmth and love.

VACATIONS IN THE CHURCHES.

None Will Be Closed, and Especially Dr. Henson's Pulpit Will Be Filled for the Summer.

Vacation season, in its relation to Chicago churches, has become manifest. Pulpits in several prominent churches are deserted by the regular pastors and substitutes will fill in the summer programs. A rumor that some of the churches would close for the vacation period could not be confirmed.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple is on vacation and will be until September. Other Jewish temples will discontinue Sunday meetings, but Saturday afternoons will be devoted to prayer service.

Dr. P. S. Henson of the First Baptist Church was asked yesterday regarding the possible closing of churches.

"It will not be my church," he said, with emphasis. "I know the idea is becoming current that the church is taking on the character of a club, for club members only. Some of them may be, indeed. But if they are I scarcely see how they exist. If a church is made up of a fashionable set that must run away to summer resorts, these fashionable ones likewise run to winter resorts. Where, then, does the preacher get his audience?

"The fact is, however, that a large element of churchgoers must stay at home, and if the church is closed to them they have nothing to take its place. Then there are the sick, the dying, and the dead. They are with us at all times. I can see why a preacher should need a vacation, but not why his church should be shut under any circumstances."

The Lincoln Park and Fullerton Avenue Congregational Churches will combine on evening services. Morning services will be held in each church, as usual, but in the evening services will be held in only one church, the pastors taking turns in officiating.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

A DOUBLE CHANGE OF OPINION

It was a minister of the Episcopalian fold—an "Anglican priest," as he would have expressed it—and he believed most ardently in the wisdom and advisability of a celibate priesthood.

"The church demands and should receive absolute singleness of devotion from her priests," was the way he stated the matter to his friends.

She was an artist, firm in the belief that a real devotion to Art admitted of no other loves or devotions.

"One cannot serve the gods and at a family altar," was her manner of stating the case.

They met upon the transatlantic steamer coming over, and the inevitable happened.

He had been in England, studying the semi-monastic orders of the Anglican Church in that country. She had been sketching in France and Germany, closing her trip with a flying visit to London and Liverpool. He was from New York; she from Chicago. Their principles were exactly alike, only they didn't know it. But it only took them ten days to discover this fact.

He was attracted to her because of a certain high pureness of face and bearing which set her far apart from the merry, charming, but decidedly flirtatious other women who sat at her table—and his. She came to the conclusion that he undoubtedly "had something in him," because of the quiet reserve of his manner. A long acquaintance with Art had taught her that it is the face—as the picture—which holds something in reserve that usually proves worthy of study and cultivation. Besides, the high vest and large silver cross, which stamped him as a ritualist among ritualists, and, therefore, most likely a believer in celibacy, made her feel perfectly, delightfully safe in enjoying his company. Mirable Anneston often found it necessary to be extremely careful in her intercourse with the other sex. She was a pretty girl and decidedly charming; since she did not intend to marry—or thought she did not, which amounted to the same thing—it behooved her to be careful how she raised false hopes.

Rupert Hasard—Father Hasard, as he preferred to be called—felt correspondingly safe in talking with Miss Anneston, because self-consciousness seemed to be an entirely lacking in her make-up. They began by talking about art, literature, and the deeper problems of social economics. They didn't begin to talk of love, even in the abstract, until Liverpool had been left behind for seven days. The young woman who had made and broken two engagements in that time led them in this direction unconsciously.

Neither of them were gossips, but the thing seemed so incredible—to people who hadn't crossed the ocean often enough to become accustomed to this sort of phenomena—that they couldn't help thinking of it, having been informed of the fracture of the second engagement by their respective stateroom stewards—and several other persons. As the young woman, apparently well on the way toward a third deep-sea engagement, passed by the sunny corner where they were comfortably discussing the condition of the poor in London, New York, and Chicago, Mirable spoke out suddenly.

"Doesn't it seem strange that people will play and trifle with the most sacred and holy things in life?" she said, with musing tone.

The Rev. Rupert Hasard came out of his reverie concerning the good work which the church was destined to accomplish among the poor of his own parish neighborhood and sighed.

"It does, it does," he returned, seriously.

This was the opening wedge. From love in the abstract to the question of love of a more ordinary and personal aspect was but a little step. (It never is.) A day later they were telling each other why love was not for them. Two days later each knew that the other had decided never to marry. Three days later the Accomplished Traveler, overhearing a fragment of their conversation, smiled sympathetically as she promenaded on.

"Do you know," the young clergyman was saying, "that, while celibacy has always seemed almost necessary for the priesthood to me (it had seemed absolutely necessary until a few days before), I fail to see how an unmarried, and perhaps lonely, existence will cause you to paint better pictures."

"Why!" and the girl's tone was earnest as it was astonished. "I don't see how you can think otherwise. Art demands all the best of one, and no second-rate or second-hand devotion, if one is really to serve and minister to the beautiful. But it has always seemed to me," she added, meditatively, "that an unmarried minister has lost a fine chance, at least, of getting close to the hearts of his people. I wonder which of us is right—or neither, or both?"

Then came the big storm, and after that all things looked different. Mirable was anything but a coward, but she couldn't help feeling a little nervous as the great ship trembled and staggered and rolled under the force of the tremendous waves. The young minister, whose faith was of the real and assertive kind, soothed and reassured her as he sat, trembling but silent, in the music room looking out at the angry waters. The girl was duly comforted and strengthened, and the pleasant feeling of half decadence and intimacy, both of his thoughtful kindness, lasted even after the sun had decided to shine again. And the young minister had also learned something while the storm was raging. It was with a really meek and humble heart that he assisted her to the upper deck, just as soon as this was possible, and stood by her side as she took mental notes of the waves and their form and color.

"Mirable," he said presently—he had learned her name some days before—"I have a confession to make to you. I have found out—the Lord has taught me—that my views upon the question of celibacy have been mistaken. I now agree with you that a clergyman is better with a wife, and I hope—I hardly dare hope, but still I long to—that you will be my wife, some day, by and by."

They were quite alone on the rocking deck. The weather was still too rough for others so interested in art—and one of its exponents—to venture out. The girl, meditating, found that she, too, had changed her opinions in regard to several matters.

"If I tell you," she said at last, as bravely, as shyly, "that I no longer believe that love as marriage lessen one's chances of becoming a great artist, you must not fancy that it's because I am ready to say yes to the question you may want to ask me, possibly, some time. But it has seemed to me, lately—"

"Dear one, let me ask that question now," the man at her side broke in, impulsively. "Will you, dear child and sweetheart, promise to become my wife?"

Again the girl was silent, thinking, thinking. She no longer believed, as she had said, that an unmarried existence was necessary for the highest art, but still—the thought of the picture she was longing to paint, the wondrous thing of graces, nymphs, perhaps even bacchanals—and wondered how it would do for a minister's wife to paint and exhibit this thing. And yet—with love in the balance—

She turned to him, smiling.

"I will not promise now," she said, quietly; "it is far too early and we know far too little of each other for me to make any such promise, for one thing, and, besides, I have a picture I must paint first. It will take me until well on into next summer. (All this happened last autumn.) And you must not write to me, nor ask me to write to you, until the end of June anyway. Then, if you want to risk the trip on such slight encouragement, you may come to Chicago, and—if you care to ask me that question again—I may possibly think about it."

Last Saturday he came, and next autumn her studio will be in New York instead of Chicago, and there will be a new name upon the door.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Many Weddings, Receptions, and Parties Scheduled—Miss Ada Williams and Mr. Addison Bidwell to Wed.

Following are the society events on the calendar for this week:

Today—Wedding of Miss Janet Hill and Mr. Herbert Douglass Vanderhoof at Fifth Presbyterian Church; wedding of Miss Mary Platt and Mr. John M. Stahl at 8:30 p. m. at Grace Episcopal Church; Mrs. E. Hamilton Bartlett, 4843 Lake avenue, a luncheon for Mrs. Harry Lloyd Benedict of Syracuse, N. Y.; Illinois Women's Soldiers' Home association, evening euchre party at Schiller Building.

Tomorrow—Wedding of Miss Lambert and Mr. Harry Leroy Thompson at Joliet; Woman's Club of Austin, picnic luncheon for children of Northwestern University Settlement at Merrick Park; closing social gathering of Hull House Woman's club; Colonial club, evening entertainment; Kenwood club, ladies' day; Mrs. Charles Clement O'Hara, luncheon at Women's Athletic club for Mrs. Carl Buhl; Oakland club, informal dancing; meeting of Chicago Press league at 2:30 p. m.; Evanston Country club, children's party at 3 o'clock.

Wednesday—Wedding of Miss Drown and Mr. Eugene McComas at Washington; troop reunion of Chicago Hussars at Masonic Home Temple, 3136 Forest avenue.

Thursday—Lawn fête at residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hoyt in Sheridan road, Winnetka, for the benefit of Christ Church rectory fund; Alumnæ Chapter, Zeta Beta Psi, dance-reception at Chicago Beach Hotel.

Saturday—Wedding of Miss Charlotte Silsbee and Mr. Francis Drexel Smith; eleventh annual picnic of Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home at Lakewood Park; Ashland club, annual picnic at Port Sheridan; Jackson Park club, children's party.

The marriage of Miss Ada M. Williams, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Williams, to Mr. Addison Bidwell of Freeport, Ill., will take place at the residence of her parents, 731 Morse avenue, Rogers Park, on Tuesday evening, July 3.

MATRONS OF POLICE WOULD TAG CHILDREN FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Chicago Avenue Station Starts a Movement by Which Engraved Buttons or Indelible Addresses on Clothing May Help Restore Lost Kindergartners.

Matrons at the various police stations in Chicago are considering some kind of a tag system for small children whose mothers don't know just where they are. In general, all lost children look alike to police matrons. To encourage the placing of unequivocal proprietary stamps in the clothing of these small wanderers the matrons are discussing ways and means. The metal button, with inscription, or a cloth tag marked in indelible ink and sewn to some portion of the dress, is advocated.

The matrons suggest as one plan that the mothers sew names and addresses on the clothing worn by their children. Another plan is to sew buttons on the clothing bearing inscriptions that will lead to the quick identification of lost children. Other plans were discussed, but the first one met with the most approval.

"It is a good plan and should be adopted by every mother," said Matron Emily Korth of the East Chicago Avenue Station. "It would result in the immediate restoring of a lost child. As it is now, a child may be compelled to remain in a police station twelve or fifteen hours before its parents find it."

Matrons Mary Keegan, Annie O'Brien, and Rita Newhouse also spoke favorably of the scheme.

It's easy; 10c a day, $1 a week, or $4 a month, buys a diamond or watch. Loftis Bros., 108 State.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

COUNT MOURAVIEFF was not a bachelor, as most of his obituaries would imply, but widower of a Princess Galitzine, and leaves a son and a married daughter to inherit his considerable fortune. He never liked England, but his sentiments towards the latter changed to positive hatred after Sir Nicholas O'Connor, while British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, declared that he could no longer carry on official or personal relations with the Count owing to the flagrant and cynical manner in which the Russian statesman went back not merely on his verbal engagements but also on his written word. Sir Nicholas in a dispatch to his government, which was submitted to Parliament, declared that it was impossible for an Ambassador to carry on important negotiations with a Minister of Foreign Affairs who had so little regard for the truth, and resigned his post.

The action of Sir Nicholas, who is well known at Washington, created a tremendous sensation throughout the diplomatic and official world of Europe. Ambassadors have in quite a number of instances been recalled at the request of the governments to which they were accredited, as no longer enjoying the latter's confidence or good will. But for a foreign Ambassador to decline to continue relations with the Foreign Minister of the sovereign to whom he was accredited on the ground that the Minister was dishonorable and a liar was something absolutely unprecedented.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor.

That Sir Nicholas had grounds for making such startling charges was shown not only in a most convincing manner in his dispatches presented to Parliament but likewise by the fact that the Czar and Czarina received him in the kindest fashion before he left St. Petersburg, while his own government immediately transferred him to the equally important and still more lucrative post of Ambassador at Constantinople.

Count Mouravieff was described at the time by a fellow diplomat as a man ready to risk all, his own reputation as a man of honor and his country's credit, for the sake of success. In diplomacy, as at cards, all turns on the rules of the game. By traversing these an adventurer can always score an advantage. And Count Mouravieff was an adventurer—but a patriotic one. For he seemed to consider it to be his duty to sacrifice his good name, and even his honor, for the sake of his country, since there is no doubt that by the tricks which he played on Sir Nicholas O'Connor he virtually secured for Russia those seaports in China which give her an ice-free outlet on the Pacific. He was a man of the same peculiar conscience as Count Ignatieff, who, while Ambassador at Constantinople, the headquarters of artistic and universal mendacity, acquired the nickname of the "Father of Lies." One day the late Emperor Alexander III., meeting him at a court ball at St. Petersburg, stopped short, and, laying his hand on his shoulders, exclaimed, half laughingly, "How did you come to get such a nickname as the 'Father of Lies' at Constantinople?" Not in the least degree disconcerted, the Count with a low bow replied, "In the service of your Majesty," the Czar being greatly entertained by the witty answer.

But few people outside of Russia were aware that Count Mouravieff had a strong strain of Hebrew blood in his veins, his mother, whom he used to visit each year at Wiesbaden, having been a member of the Jewish race, though not of its faith. It was probably owing to this that he was so fond of jewelry, carrying his tastes in that direction to a degree that verged on vulgarity. Although far from good looking, rather bald, and marked with smallpox, with an intensely cynical manner, he was renowned for his extraordinary successes with lovely women. He was a wonderfully clever whist player, his favorite game, however, being chess, which, while Envoy at Copenhagen, he used to play almost every night with his English colleague, Sir Charles Scott, who, owing to this, was selected to succeed Sir Nicholas O'Connor as Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Lady Macdonald's action in causing all the personal effects of her celebrated husband, the Canadian Disraeli, to be sold off by public auction at Ottawa is held to indicate that this peeress in her own right, who takes her title from Earnscliffe, the old home of the great Dominion statesman, has resolved to sever forever her connection with Canada. The sale was a pitiful one in the respect that even the most cherished and familiar belongings of Sir John's, things that one would have expected his widow to regard as sacred, were put up at public auction and went for a mere song. There was, for instance, the shabby, time-worn writing desk on which Sir John had sat and worked faithfully and successfully for his country throughout forty years, which went for about $30, while his complete outfit in the capacity of chief of a great Indian tribe changed hands at $10. Valuable pictures went for a mere nothing, and a Japanese umbrella presented to Sir John by Lord Wolseley went for $1.50.

Gossip naturally associates this action on the part of Lady Macdonald, this disrespect shown to her husband's memory, with the fact that her stepson, Hugh Macdonald, is now succeeding old Sir Charles Tupper in that leadership of the Conservative party in Canada which Sir John held for more than four decades. Mr. Hugh Macdonald, who is at the present moment Premier of Manitoba, and who held the office of Minister of the Interior in the last administration of Sir Charles Tupper, has never been on particularly good terms with his stepmother, and is understood to have resented his father's second marriage. It was owing to this and to the estrangement resulting therefrom between father and son during the closing years of Sir John's life that at the latter's death when the crown wished to honor his memory it conferred a peerage upon his widow without remainder to the great statesman's only son. Under ordinary circumstances it would have been natural for this peerage to have been conferred upon the widow in such a manner that it would at her death be inherited by her stepson—that is to say, by the only son of the statesman for whose brilliant services it was conferred. But owing to the unpleasantness which prevailed between stepmother and stepson the peerage was conferred without any such provision, and had Lady Macdonald seen fit to marry again, and had a son by her second husband, it is this son of hers—a boy who had not a drop of Sir John Macdonald's blood in his veins—who would have become Lord Macdonald of Earnscliffe at her death. Lady Macdonald was much younger than Sir John, and, in fact, is not much older than her stepson, who bears a striking facial resemblance to his father, which would be still further increased were he to shave off his mustache. Possibly Mr. Macdonald may live to have conferred upon him in his own right and as a reward for his own services that peerage which he should have inherited as his father's son. Lady Macdonald is a native of Jamaica, and married Sir John Macdonald in London when he was over there putting the finishing touches to the great scheme of Canadian confederation. She is quite a clever woman and has a facile pen, having been one of the most frequent contributors to William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Magazine. She lives almost altogether in England, and now, especially after this public sale of her husband's effects at Earnscliffe, it is improbable that Canada will ever see her again.

Excellent Fishing!

At Three Lakes, Eagle River, Conover, State Line, and Watersmeet. Through sleeping car Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 5 p. m., via Chicago and Northwestern railway. Special rates. Ticket offices, 193 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Cyclorama—Battle of Manila.
Dearborn—"The Burgomaster."
Ferris Wheel Park—Vaudeville.
Great Northern—"The Dairy Farm."
Masonic Temple—Vaudeville.
McVicker's—"Hearts Are Trumps."
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville and curios.
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Sans Souci Park—Vaudeville.
Studebaker—"Fra Diavolo."
Sunnyside Park—Vaudeville.
The Chutes—Vaudeville.
Trocadero—Burlesque.

Attractions at the Parks.

The rise of the thermometer had a cheering effect on the parks yesterday, and afternoon and evening they were centers where many thousands of people found amusement.

At Sans Souci Park the management tried the effect of thrills on the public, retaining the man who dives from a pole eighty feet high and adding to the program of dangerous feats the ride of Charles G. Kilpatrick, the one-legged bicyclist, down a lofty stairway. The start was made from a small platform some fifty or sixty feet above the level of the ground. The entire stairway was built for the act. It was about four feet wide, and was without railing or other protection at the side. In less than a second from the moment the signal was given—so it seemed at least—the bicyclist had coasted down the jagged incline and was shooting along the grass-grown avenue, which gave him a chance to recover control of his wheel. He went so rapidly that there seemed to be no bumping. Mr. Kilpatrick also was one of the vaudeville performers, doing some fancy riding and some expert shooting from the wheel. Others on the Casino program were Eckert and Berg, who employed an operatic sketch, and Sharp and Flatt in a musical sketch, while Macart's dog and monkey circus entered upon another week's stay.

In the northern section of the city the biggest crowd of the season filled Sunnyside Park, listening to the concerts by Forrest's band and witnessing vaudeville specialties in Hopkins' pavilion. The principal feature of the theater bill was supplied by the Deltorellis in a grotesque musical and acrobatic act. Bernard Dyllyn sang a number of songs and James Rome and Marguerite Ferguson appeared in a character sketch. Others on the program were Weston and Allen, in a song and dance act; the Le Page sisters in a series of dances, and Ernie Vernonie, who sang.

Ferris Wheel Park made no change of bill, but J. J. Sullivan and Carrie Weber in a sketch will head the program which goes into effect today. Carter and Ross were the chief of the performers who finished engagements there last night.

The vaudeville program at the Chutes comprised Wallace and Lewis, pantomimists; Ricard and Bowen, acrobats; the Sisters Geraldine, dancers; and Conners and Gerwood in a sketch.

Camille D'Arville Returns.

Camille D'Arville returned last night to the Masonic Temple Roof Theater, the place where she made her first appearance in vaudeville one year ago. She was welcomed as heartily as then, and in return for her reception sang an extra song, a rag-time lullaby. Her first number was a selection from French opera and was not altogether unfamiliar to many of her hearers, it having graced her original program. One of its successors, however, was new, perhaps in doctrine as well as in melody. It began with a line proclaiming there was no pain in the world, but the statement had a melodious, catchy setting, and no one saw fit to dispute it. If appearance be the test Miss D'Arville has had a pleasant year.

Papinta still lingers at the Temple. The newcomers, besides Miss D'Arville, are Clarice Vance, singer of Southern songs; Elsects, toe dancer; Hayes and Bandy, who have a song and dance sketch; Howard and Bland, who use a sketch; Press Eldridge, monologist; and the four Florences, acrobats.

On the Mississippi.

At Hopkins' Theater "On the Mississippi" was continued yesterday as the bill of the last regular performance of the stock company for several weeks. Two special benefit performances, with vaudeville programs, will be given today for Treasurer James Mackin, after which the house will be closed. A fire escape system must be built in, and the opportunity will be taken advantage of for redecoration and general repairs.

Bill at Chicago Opera House.

The regular weekly change of program will be made at the Chicago Opera-House this afternoon. Eugene O'Rourke, Irish comedian, assisted by his own company, will make his first apearance in vaudeville in a one-act farce, "Parlor A," by Edmund Day. The other entertainers will include Elisabeth Murray, who sings "coon" songs; George H. Adams and his family of pantomimists, and the three Franklin sisters, acrobats.

"The Burgomaster" was given a good start into its second week at the Dearborn Theater last night.

"Hearts Are Trumps" began its sixth week at McVicker's last night.

"The Dairy Farm" entered into its seventh week at the Great Northern Theater yesterday.

SAYS CHICAGO IS LIKE LONDON.

Dr. P. H. Swift Holds That Commercialism Rules Both Cities—Wants an Open Church Movement Here.

Last evening Dr. Polemus H. Swift preached at the Englewood Methodist Church the third sermon in the special series on "Sundays Over the Sea." The theme was, "A Sunday in London, the World's Commercial Capital." Among other things the speaker said:

"In Rome spirituality fights for life against a dead formalism born of an overshadowing ecclesiasticism. In Paris the conflict is with pleasure and the modern epicurean philosophy. In London the world-dominating spirit of business lays its hand upon the soul.

"The pilgrim from Chicago finds himself thoroughly at home in London. He is in an atmosphere that he has breathed all his life. The supreme danger to spiritual life in this country comes from the overshadowing of commercialism. There is an awful thirst for gold. The golden eagle is the god of the land.

"London is making a heroic effort to redeem a great city. One of the centers in which we are deeply interested is St. James' Hall—the home of the open church movement. Where is that? The bootblack can tell you, for he goes there. The milkman, the butcher, the baker can tell you just as certainly. They go there. Ask the poor fellow who had gone down into the depths of the blackness of despair, where poverty and crime laid their hands upon him. He knows, for a voice called to him out of the light that was far above him. The home of the open church movement is the center of hope. It proposes to open reading-rooms, halls of pleasure and intellectual inspiration, places of amusement and social life. It maintains that the reign of the son of God means a reign of the golden rule.

"There is a vast field for work of this kind here in Chicago. As we have studied the work of Hugh Price Hughes in London, we pray that the mantle of the man may fall upon some noble soul in Chicago, and that his spirit may drive hundreds to do here what he has done in the world's metropolis."

Finds Gas Leak and Is Burned.

Jesse Dundass, aged 23 years, tried to discover the source of escaping gas by means of a lighted match at 1712 Michigan avenue yesterday afternoon, and in the explosion which followed was severely burned about the face and hands. The explosion destroyed the plaster in the room in which the gas meter was located and set fire to the woodwork. An alarm was turned in and firemen from station No. 9, 2527 Cottage Grove avenue, extinguished the blaze. Dundass is a stepson of Nathan Hill, who resides at the above number.

Professor Stone to Quit Lake Forest.

Professor John C. Stone, who has been teacher of mathematics in Lake Forest Academy, has resigned to accept a higher position. He will become teacher of higher mathematics in the State Normal College of Michigan, located at Ypsilanti.

Henry J. McCoy at Y. M. C. A. Today.

Henry J. McCoy, general secretary of the San Francisco Young Men's Christian association, will speak at the noon meeting of the Central Y. M. C. A. in the Association Building today.

Porch and Lawn Furniture.

CLEARANCE SALE.

We inaugurate this week, before the season closes, a general clearance sale of such articles for porch and lawn use as we do not care to carry over. In order to make a quick removal we have reduced such pieces 33⅓%.

The Bent Wood Settees, covered in cool grass cloth, that sold at $11.00, are now $7.50.

Rockers to match, that sold at $6.50, are now $4.25.

Tables that sold at $5.25, are now $3.85.

Rattan Couches are reduced from $18.50 to $12.50.

Large Reed Rockers are reduced from $7.65 to $5.00.

Rocking Settees are reduced from $6.50 to $4.25.

Reed Arm Rockers that sold at $3.00 are now $1.75.

Folding Settees can be had for 66 cts. which were originally $1.00.

Red Lawn Settees which were $4.25 are now $2.75.

Adirondack Birch Settees can be had for $5.75, which were originally $8.75.

Arm Chairs to match are reduced from $5.00 to $3.25.

Glazed Chintz Screens, reduced from $20.50 to $13.00

The Tobey Furniture Co.

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To DENVER - - - - - -	and Return,		$31.50
" COLORADO SPRINGS	"	"	31.50
" PUEBLO - - - - - -	"	"	31.50
" GLENWOOD SPRINGS	"	"	43.50
" SALT LAKE CITY - -	"	"	44.50
" DEADWOOD - - - - - -	"	"	33.85

Also to many other tourist points. Ask for circular giving particulars, and for our beautiful 72-page book "Colorado."

Ticket Office, 211 Clark Street. Telephone, Main 3831.

SPRIGS FROM FAMILY TREES.

Miss Wunder—"Why did the Newriches stop compiling their family tree?" Miss Gabby—"The Arizona branch had too many ropes on it."—Baltimore American.

"That Bittersdorf girl is the promptest young woman I ever had the pleasure of escorting." "She comes by it naturally. Her father was a car starter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Newrich—"But, Henry, how could you have given $500 for this dog? Is he really worth it?" Mr. Newrich (with deep feeling)—"Worth it? Ah, Emily, if you or I had the pedigree that dog has!"—New York Journal.

"You really haven't any aristocracy in America, you know," said the gentleman from Europe. "I don't know," answered Miss Cayenne. "We have some exclusive, blue-blooded families. You may not hear much of them, as they have resources as a rule and don't advertise. We haven't yet quite reached the point where aristocracy is followed as a profession."—Washington Star.

When we come to look at the matter in the light of mathematical and natural fact, moreover, every one of us has a "pedigree." It may be obscure in its later numbers, but if we could follow it back in its many ramifications we should find it including a considerable part of the race, and bringing us into the alliance of blood with the highest. Surely as we ourselves may be, every man has four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen in the generation preceding, and so on by geometrical progression as he traces his descent backward into the past; until, like the penny put at compound interest, the list reaches into the millions. There is "royal blood" in the veins of almost everybody in this age of the world.—Boston Post.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The bolero ihantelet shown in the illustration is of ivory taffetas, embroidered with designs in pompadour silk and applications of écru guipure. The half length sleeves

BOLERO MANTELET.

are of guipure, and end in a deep accordion plaited flounce of ivory muslin. The bolero is trimmed with a similar flounce, which falls over the hips.—New York Herald.

History of Taku Forts Recalled.

The taking of the Taku forts recalls a famous bit of history. It was under the guns of those same forts that Commodore Tattnall of our navy went to the rescue of British war vessels which were in shallow water and at their mercy, justifying his breach of international law by saying, "Blood is thicker than water."—New York World.

Should Proceed with Caution.

Summer girls of Plymouth, Mass., have organized against all gay deceivers of the seaside type. Beware, girls, or that rare genus, the summer man, will become wholly extinct.—New York World.

BISHOP HATS. Never surpassed, seldom equaled. $3.00 and $4.00. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE. Station, Wells & Kinzie sts. Ticket Office, 193 Clark St. Tel., Central 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Watertown, Sioux Falls and South Dakota. (Sleepers only to Sioux Falls.)
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Daylight Omaha. Rock Island, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado only. Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Marquette, Menominee.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Marquette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Elgin, Clare, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. Clifton Junction, Boone, Ames, Colfax, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Fort Kearney, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, New Castle, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Elgin, Clare, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Harley.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 8.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

Lovers of Good Beer WILL CALL— at the bar, cafe or over the telephone— FOR

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BLATZ MALT-VIVINE (Non-intoxicant) Invaluable Summer Tonic

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PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., June 22, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., July 13, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at either the Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, blankets, drawers, chambray shirts, russet shoes, cotton stockings, cotton undershirts, whistles, flag halliards, post and storm flags, hand litters, cotton iron pots, legging laces, shoe laces, trumpet cord, mosquito bars, and shirting flannel. All articles must conform to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Chief Quartermaster.

TIED FOR FIRST PLACE.

COMISKEY'S MEN LOSE A GAME, BUT MOVE UP A PEG.

Kansas City Scores Four Runs in First Inning and Beats White Stockings 4 to 2—Hoy Makes Two Great Catches and Hits Well—Indianapolis Loses and Chicago Is Now Even with That Club in the American League Race.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	34	22	.607	Cleveland	27	26	.509
Indianapolis	31	20	.607	Kansas City	28	30	.483
Milwaukee	29	26	.527	Detroit	26	28	.481
Minneapolis	30	27	.526	Buffalo	20	35	.363

Yesterday's Results.

Kansas City, 4; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 10; Indianapolis, 3.
Minneapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
Buffalo, 7; Cleveland, 3.

Games Today.

Minneapolis at Chicago.
Buffalo at Cleveland.
Kansas City at Milwaukee.

Although the White Stockings lost to the Blue yesterday they moved up from second place to a tie with Indianapolis for premier honors.

J. Bentley Seymour, the erratic south paw, essayed to pitch for Comiskey yesterday afternoon, but after giving three bases on balls, a wild pitch, and a strike out, he was retired in favor of big Roger Denzer, who went in without warming up to stop the carnage. Denzer retired the first batter he faced, with the bases full, but the next man scored a hit and let in two runs, making a total of four, which proved the downfall of the White Stockings. Not another run was made during the game by the Blues.

The White Stockings, by the aid of two hits and an attack of horrors on the part of Third Baseman Coughlin, made two runs in their first inning, and then they were effectually stopped by Pitcher Lee, who defeated them on Decoration day. The game was won and lost in the first inning. After that both pitchers were in excellent form, and although both sides had chances to score after that if a hit could have been made it never came in time and the row of horse collars moved in unbroken procession across the score board.

The defeat of the White Stockings was witnessed by another big crowd, the stands being packed, the bleachers full to overflowing, while the surplus people occupied positions along the bottom of the bleachers. At the most conservative estimate there were 6,500 people present.

Hoy Plays Fine Ball.

Although the game abounded in brilliant plays, Hoy's wonderful work in center field being the most spectacular, the story of the playing is short, for all the work that materialized in tangible results came in the opening round. Hemphill was the first man to face Cyrus, the erratic, who was wilder than a March hare on St. Patrick's day. He was awarded a base on four balls, none of them being within batting reach. A wild pitch sent Hemphill to second, and he came home on Wagner's hit over Padden's head. Wagner stole while O'Brien was striking out. Dungan stood still and saw the ball whistle in eccentric arcs over his head. Farrell did likewise, and the base was full.

At this juncture Padden called Denzer from the bench. Coughlin went out from third to first, allowing Wagner to score, and Ace Stewart's nicely placed hit over Shugart's head scored Dungan and Farrell. Gonding went out, while the crowd howled encouragement to Denzer.

In Chicago's half Hoy started off with a hit. It was the first of three clean singles by the little man, and another one might properly be called a hit, although it goes on the score as an error. It went above Wagner's head, but he jumped up high enough to get the ball in his hands, and let it fall from him, although it was a most difficult hit to handle. Most fielders would have lost the ball so for a hit. Brodie flied out to Wagner, Schriver struck out to Dungan. Padden was saved by Coughlin's error, and he erred again while he was trying to catch Hoy at second, throwing the ball into left field. Sullivan made Chicago's error by Coughlin on Shugart's bounder let Padden score. Bugden ended the chances for tying the score by fouling out.

After that the White Stockings had a chance to score in the fourth inning, after Bugden had doubled to left, but no hit came. From that time on the side was retired in one-two-three order.

Fine Fielding Prevents Scoring.

In the seventh and ninth the Blues came near counting, but Denzer's clever pitching and fine fielding put them out. In the seventh Hemphill singled, but was forced by Wagner, O'Brien singled, and Dungan's long hit to center looked safe, but the ever reckoned without Hoy, who, tearing across the field, hauled down the sphere. Another spectacular play was made by Hoy in the ninth, when he jumped clear off his feet, and hauled down Stewart's long fly.

Stewart made the longest hit of the game in the ninth, a triple to deep right field fence, but was caught by a clever bit of play. Wagner threw to base on balls and O'Brien poked up a foul, which Buckley gathered in. He threw down to second to catch Wagner, who started to steal, but the ball was quickly returned and thrown to Isbell as Hemphill started for home on the play, and he was tagged out.

Score:

Chicago.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HBP	LE
Hoy, cf	4	1	3	4	0	0	0				
Brodie, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Hemphill, rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0				
Padden, 2b	1	0	0	0	2	3	0				
Isbell, 2b	2	0	1	1	2	0	0				
Shugart, ss	3	0	0	0	2	3	1				
Bugden, 1b	3	0	1	1	8	0	0				
Buckley, c	3	0	0	0	1	0	0				
Andrews, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Lee, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0				
Totals	31	2	6	7	27	7	1				

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Bugden. Three-base hit—Hemphill. Stolen base—Stewart. Stolen base—Wagner. Struck out—By Seymour, 1; by Denzer, 5; by Lee, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off Denzer, 1; off Lee, 1. Passed ball—Buckley. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpire—McDonald.

Notes of the Game.

Today Minneapolis comes for the last series of the present home season. Three games will be played.

Wagner made the record for fouls in the second inning. After fouling off nine balls he finally drew a base.

Coughlin's hit in the sixth was almost fielded in time by Shugart, who, in trying to throw quickly to Bugden, threw a little short, the ball taking a nasty bound and hitting Bugden in the mouth.

Gonding was put out of the game in the sixth because he refused to vigorously protest the decision of Umpire McDonald at second base. McFarland hit down to short, forcing Brodie at second, but was safe at first, the decision was not particularly close, but all the Blues lifted up their voices and Catcher Gonding's vocalization being more forcible than elegant he was retired.

Minneapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 1.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 24.—Minneapolis played an errorless game today, winning by one score in one of the prettiest exhibitions ever seen in this city. Both teams played good ball. Ridley did the twirling for Minneapolis and was a puzzle. It was the sixth inning before the visitors secured a hit. Husting pitched in fine form after the first, but it was too late to save the game. Score:

Minn'polis.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Hoover, rf	0	1	4	2	0
Wilmot, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Garry, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Lally, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Dowd, 2b	0	0	4	1	0
Padden, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Hartzel, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Jack'sch, c	0	0	8	0	0	Diggins, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Abbey, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Sm'th, c	0	0	7	0	0
Smith, ss	0	0	0	2	0	Burke, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Ridley, p	0	0	1	1	0	Herbe'rt, ss	0	0	1	0	1
Bailey, p	0	0	1	1	0	Husting, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	2	3	27	5	0	Totals	1	5	24	12	2

Minneapolis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

Two-base hit—Bailey. Three-base hit—Waldron. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 0; off Husting, 5. Struck out—By Bailey, 3; by Husting, 1. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 13; Milwaukee, 4. Stolen bases—Lally [2], Wilmot. Sacrifice hit—H. Smith. Attendance—4,000. Time—1:30. Umpire—Sheridan.

Buffalo, 7; Cleveland, 3.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 24.—The Buffalos warmed the Clevelands today. They hit the ball hard at times, and only good fielding kept the runs down. McAleer having an unusually busy time. Pitcher Kerwin of the former Scranton club twirled for Buffalo, and left a good impression of his ability. Buffalo will return to Cleveland to finish the series there. Score:

Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Gettman, cf	1	4	2	0	0	Picker'g, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Pearson, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Dennis, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Halligan, lf	1	1	1	1	0	Sullivan, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Abert'n, 2b	2	2	2	4	0	Flood, 2b	1	1	0	1	0
Speer, c	0	0	4	0	0	McCr'ck'n, c	0	0	3	0	0
Casey, 1b	0	2	13	0	1	McAleer, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Hallman, ss	2	3	2	4	0	Viox, ss	1	2	2	2	0
Andrews, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Wood, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Kerwin, p	0	1	0	0	0	Chech, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	7	16	27	10	1	Totals	3	6	27	8	1

Buffalo	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3

Two-base hits—Halligan, Atherton [2]. Three-base hits—Viox. Stolen bases—Gettman [3]. Double play—Atherton-Carey. First base on balls—Off Kerwin, 1; off Chech, 1. Struck out—By Kerwin, 3. Time—1:30. Attendance, 2,500. Umpire—Cantillon.

Detroit, 10; Indianapolis, 3.

Detroit, Mich., June 24.—Indianapolis fielders made a fearful mess of it on the rough Bunday grounds this afternoon, and as the Detroit team played perfectly as well as hit the ball harder than the visitors the game was easily won by the locals. Hogriever's hitting and his catch of a line drive were features. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Indian'lis.	R	B	P	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Hogriver, rf	1	4	1	0	0
Holmes, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Heydon, c	0	1	4	0	0
Barkley, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Magoon, 2b	1	3	4	3	1
Elberf'd, ss	1	1	2	3	0	Madison, ss	1	2	2	2	0
Dillon, 2b	2	3	3	4	0	Powers, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Dillon, jr., 2b	1	2	3	1	0	Barnes, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Stock, c	0	0	3	2	0	Hickey, 3b	0	0	2	0	2
Yerkes, p	0	0	1	2	0	Richter, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Miller, p	0	0	1	0	2	Da'mann, p	0	1	1	6	1
Totals	10	13	27	14	0	Totals	3	9	24	22	11

Detroit	4	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	*	—10	
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	3	

Two-base hit—Dillon. Home runs—Hogriever, Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Casey, Holmes, Barkley, Elberfeld, Dillon, Dillon, jr., Stock, Yerkes, Hogriever, Heydon, Magoon, Madison, Powers, Richter. Sacrifice hits—Holmes, Dillon, Stock, Yerkes, Madison. First base on balls—Off Yerkes, 1; off Da'mann, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Indianapolis, 6. Struck out—By Yerkes, 2; by Da'mann, 2. Double plays—Elberfeld-Dillon, Dillon-Elberfeld, Dillon, jr.-Dillon, jr. Hit by pitcher—Elberfeld, Hogriever. Time—1:50. Umpire—Connolly.

LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK IN SPORT.

The thirteenth American Derby, run at Washington Park track on Saturday, overshadowed all sporting events last week. The heavily backed favorite, Lieutenant Gibson, finished a poor third to Sidney Lucas, at 20 to 1, owned by Thompson Bros., first, and James second. The track was slow.

Next in local interest was the fight at Tattersall's on Saturday night between George Dixon and Terry McGovern, which the latter won, the battle going the six rounds.

Jockey Flynn was ruled off the turf by the Harlem judges for a suspiciously bad ride in the steeplechase on Wednesday.

Many of the college and athletic teams which will compete at the international games in Paris sailed from New York on Saturday, among them the Chicago University team and the athletes from the New York Athletic club.

A remarkable ball game was played at the West Side grounds on Tuesday, when Chicago defeated Pittsburg 1 to 0 in fourteen innings, Waddell and Griffith being the opposing pitchers. On Saturday the White Stockings defeated Kansas City 3 to 2 in twelve innings, Pitcher Gear hitting the man at bat and forcing home the winning run.

Miss Myrtle McAteer won the fourteenth annual championship tennis tournament for women at Philadelphia on Saturday, defeating Miss Parker, 6—3, 6—3.

Tomorrow night Ruhlin and Sharkey will meet at the Coney Island club in New York in a twenty-five-round bout.

The crew races between Yale and Harvard at New London will be held the last of the week.

Ryan. Sacrifice hit—Harley. Stolen bases—Shaw, Magoon. First base on balls—Off Miller, 5; off Dammann, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 12; Indianapolis, 8. Struck out—By Miller, 2. Double plays—Elberfeld-Dillon. Time—1:50. Umpire—Dwyer.

LOFTUS' MEN ARE BEATEN AGAIN.

Cincinnati Rats Griffith Hard and Profits by Orphans' Blunders.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	35	17	.660	Chicago	24	27	.470
Philadelphia	32	19	.627	Cincinnati	22	27	.449
Pittsburg	29	23	.481	St. Louis	20	30	.427
Boston	23	25	.479	New York	19	29	.396

Yesterday's Result.

Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3.

Games Today.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.
New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.

Cincinnati seems to be Chicago's Jonah in baseball, and the luck of the Reds prevailed against Loftus' aggregation again yesterday—luck and the miserable base-running of Green and Childs. The score was 5 to 3. Luck was responsible for the runs the Reds made, five in all. The miserable base-running of Loftus' men, combined with the utter miscarriage of the hit and run game and some double plays were responsible for the runs Chicago did not get. The Orphans got three runs in spite of themselves, and how many more they might have made can only be guessed. Childs had a fit of temporary aberration, and there was no lucid interval in Green's permanent aberration. Their break killed Chicago's best chance to win—a chance given them by Swartwood's decision.

It was a game full of excitement and incident. The amusements consisted of a free fight in the grand stand between the constabulary and some spectators who insisted on abusing the Chicago players, an injury to Chance, and half a dozen exhibitions of pyrotechnic kicking at the umpire over decisions, which, as afterwards turned out, amounted to nothing save to increase Chicago's minority by one vote.

Griffith started to pitch, and pitched fairly well, although he was hit hard. He managed to avert defeat by his cleverness, and saved many runs by catching runners napping in critical stages, but he could not avert disaster when ill-luck came, although he gave as nervy an exhibition of pitching as has been seen in a long time. In the fourth Childs sandwiched an error between two exasperatingly lucky hits, and, in spite of Griffith's cleverness, the Reds managed to force home three runs.

Garvin replaced Griffith after the fifth and stopped the run-getting, although one more Red reached the plate. Chicago had many chances to score, but could not rise to the needed hit in the right spot, usually hitting into double plays just when the crowd expected runs and a victory.

Game Is Loosely Played.

The game was sloppily played by both sides, Cincinnati making the errors of the hands, while Loftus' men erred with their brains.

Cincinnati started the merriment and opened its heaviest guns on Griffith in the first inning, yet three rippling singles yielded but one run, because Griffith caught Corcoran at third, which Chicago took the lead. Green started with a hit and stole second, being lucky in dodging Quinn. Childs failed to hit as Green stole, but later fled out. Mertes was saved by Corcoran's muff, and McCarthy sent Green home with a nice hit to left, and was forced by Ganzel. Then, as Ganzel started to steal Peitz made a low throw down to Quinn, and Mertes romped home.

The lineup remained unchanged during two lively rounds, in which there was much kicking and a rapid double play that killed a chance for the Reds to score. Then, in the fourth the Reds' luck commenced. Beckley led off with a high bounder over Griffith and the ball went so high Beckley landed on first before Childs could forward the ball to Ganzel. Crawford hit a fast grounder towards Childs, who made a hurried attempt to cut Beckley off at second, and fumbled the ball. The attempt was fatal, for when McBride tried to sacrifice the ball bounded when no fielder could reach it, and the bases were filled. Quinn's single scored both home two tallies. Steinfeldt attempted a sacrifice, but Ganzel, by wonderful quick work, scooped the ball and made a rapid throw to Clingman, forcing Quinn. Then Griffith, by a balk motion, caught Steinfeldt off first and Clingman passed to death up and down the line, while McBride stood at third, afraid to start home. McBride's discretion gave the Reds a run, for Peitz's easy grounder oozed through the infield and McBride reached the counting-house.

Orphans Struggle in Vain.

From that on Chicago struggled against luck and blunders in its attempts to catch Reds. The fateful inning was the fifth, which Griffith opened with a two-base hit. Green hit to Corcoran, who fumbled, and the crowd began to rejoice in the expectation of victory, but while Childs was at bat Green made a wild-eyed attempt to steal second, and was caught.

Then Swartwood gave Chicago a glorious chance to win. Childs had batted at one ball and struck at another, but Swartwood called it one strike, and held to his count in spite of the united kick of the Reds. Then Childs missed another pitched ball, but, in his frantic effort to connect, he did hit to Hahn, who bluffed at throwing, and drove Griffith back to third, then threw to first. Griffith started home on the throw, and Beckley, without touching first, threw home too late to catch Griffith. Peitz dropped the ball, which rolled against Swartwood's legs, and Childs was permitted to go to second. Mertes stepped up a fool to Peitz, and Childs, for some unknown reason, possibly because he realized he ought to have been out at first, stopped at second, then third, and stood watching Peitz catch the ball until he was doubled.

Cincinnati registered another tally in the seventh, when Barrett drew a base, and reached second on Corcoran's out. Then Beckley singled, and McCarthy, playing fast and loose, was forced out at the plate. Chance muffed the ball just as Barrett slid into him, cutting a great gash in his leg, and putting him out of the game.

Nichols opened the seventh for Chicago, and drew a base. He stole second, as Peitz overthrew the base, and started on to third, only to be caught by Barrett's pretty throw.

The eighth brought much promise and no result. Green and Childs opened with hits, and Mertes advanced them by a pretty sacrifice. McCarthy poked a weakened-up fly to Corcoran, and Childs, being sure of getting back to second, was doubled. Another double spoiled Chicago's chances in the ninth, and another defeat was registered against Loftus' men. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HBP	LE
Green, rf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	
Childs, 2b	4	0	1	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	
Mertes, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
McCarthy, lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Ganzel, 1b	4	0	1	1	12	3	0	1	0	0	
McCorm'k, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Nichols, c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	
Chance, c	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Clingman, ss	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Griffith, p	2	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	
Garvin, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Totals	31	3	5	11	27	20	2	3	2	2	4

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HBP	LE
Barrett, cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	
Beckley, 1b	4	2	3	3	9	0	0	1	0	0	1
Crawford, rf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
McBride, lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Quinn, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	
Steinfeldt, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Peitz, c	4	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	
Hahn, p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Totals	36	4	10	10	27	13	4	1	3	1	6

Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	
Hits	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	—8	
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	*	—5	
Hits	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	—10	

Attendance—2,500. Two-base hits — Mertes, Chance, Griffith. Sacrifice hit—Mertes. Double plays—Childs-Ganzel, Peitz-Quinn, Corcoran-Quinn, Quinn-Beckley. Hit by pitched ball—Hahn. Struck out—Clingman, Green, Childs, Griffith, McCarthy, Hahn, Barrett. Umpire—Swartwood. Time of game—2:14.

Notes of the Game.

Three pitchers, two catchers, and nine other players will be taken to Pittsburg.

The Chicago club will leave at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Pittsburg, to open a series of games there tomorrow.

Chance may be out of the game for a fortnight. He was cut just above the knee, the spikes tearing the flesh for two inches.

McCormick and Ganzel were the stars of a clever play in the eighth. McCormick grabbed Quinn's vicious bounder near third base and threw wild to Ganzel, who ran up the line, caught the ball, and touched Quinn, completing a spectacular play.

Dexter was coaching in the second inning and yelled to Swartwood to call strikes when the ball was over the plate. Swartwood sent him to the bench.

McCarthy made a beautiful catch in the fifth inning, when Corcoran hit a high fly to left. The ball was lost in the sun for an instant, then McCarthy started, coming forward at top speed, and he scooped the ball below his knees just in time to save a base hit.

The fight in the grand stand resulted from constant abuse of the Chicago players by a gang of regular Sunday attendants. Some friends of the players spotted the crowd and sat near them. The fight started and the police rushed in. There was a lively scrimmage which resulted in the entire crowd being chicked, and there was more scuffling on the sidewalk, which attracted the crowd from the game.

No Game at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—St. Louis-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

Cuts Ball Player Donlin.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—[Special.]—Mike Donlin, the center fielder of the St. Louis ball team, has a badly cut-up face as a result of some uncalled-for boisterousness on his part in "joshing" an elderly gentleman with whiskers, unknowns, and a cardinal-topped youth, also unknown. The affair came off at 3 o'clock this morning, while Donlin and another member of the St. Louis team, supposed to have been Pitcher Gus Weyhing, were waiting for an owl car in a saloon at Eighteenth street and Washington avenue, after a rather gay time. The young man with the lurid hair whipped out a knife and slashed it across Donlin's face. Mike fell to the sidewalk and took the count before his companion could revive him. He was taken to the hospital. His injury is not so serious as it is ugly.

Donahue Stays at Home.

Tim Donahue will not accompany the team to Pittsburg, and as Chance is out of the game by injury, Nichols and Dexter will do the catching. The cause attributed for Donahue remaining at home is an injured finger.

Western League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Omaha	36	15	.651	St. Joseph	19	25	.432
Denver	28	20	.584	Pueblo	19	25	.432
Des Moines	20	19	.512	Sioux City	16	25	.390

AT OMAHA.

Omaha	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	—5	
St. Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	

Batteries—Newmeyer and Wilson; Maupin and Kling.

AT PUEBLO.

Pueblo	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	—11	0
Sioux City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2

Batteries—Blackburn and Graham; Weinig and Cole.

AT DENVER.

Denver	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	—13	3
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5	3

Batteries—McNeely and Sullivan; Weimer and Seisler.

Central League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Bloomingt'n	33	16	.673	Decatur	16	28	.421
Danville	32	18	.640	Terre Haute	16	32	.404
Peoria	23	22	.511	Jacksonville	14	33	.297

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—6	4
Danville	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	1

Batteries—Sample and Rollins; Owen and Abbott.

AT DECATUR.

Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	3
Terre Haute	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—5	3

Batteries—McMackin and Badger; Torrence and Montgomery.

Interstate League.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—6	9
Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	5

Batteries—Harper and Bergen; Pardee and Ritter.

AT DAYTON.

Dayton	0	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	*	—10	0
Youngstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3

Batteries—Moore, Donahue and Meyers; Jameson and Murphy.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	—7	15	2
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	9	3

Batteries—Ewing and Hannaford; Wadsworth and Graffius.

International League.

AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	13	4
London	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	4	11	5

Batteries—Hogarman, Burns and Holmes; Cooper and Pickard.

BRANDS BEAT THE AUBURN PARKS.

Haythorne's Pitching Proves Too Much for His Opponents.

The Brands defeated the Auburn Parks yesterday at Auburn Park by a score of 2 to 1 in a game full of brilliant fielding by both teams. Haythorne was almost invincible. The Brands won in the ninth on an error, a sacrifice, and a hit by Donahue. Score:

Brands.	R	B	P	A	E	Auburn P.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, ss	0	1	2	4	0	Mathews, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Donahue, 1b	1	2	15	2	0	Donovan, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
O.Ort'n, 3b	0	0	1	4	1	Gettenth, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Getsin, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Johnson, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Hall, cf	0	0	1	2	1	Johnson, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Hayes, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Condon, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Mackey, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Mathes'n, c	0	0	3	0	0
G. Ort'n, c	1	1	0	0	0	Post, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Hayth'ne, p	0	0	0	0	0	Driesen, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	5	27	15	3	Totals	1	2	25	7	3

Brands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	
Auburn Park	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hit—Donahue. Bases on balls—Off Haythorne, 1; off Driesen, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Haythorne, 1; by Driesen, 1. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Tindill.

Columbia Giants, 10; Cuban Giants, 9.

The Columbia Giants defeated the Cuban Giants yesterday at the former's park, Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, in a close and exciting game. The Cubans led the score in the eighth inning, and in the Columbia's half of the ninth inning Burns, the first man up, was thrown out at first from third base, and Johnson, the second man up, struck out. Then Ganzel drove a fence, thereby winning the game. Next Sunday the Giants will play the Mandel Bros., the game being called at 3:30 p. m. Score:

Columbia.	R	B	P	A	E	Cuban "G.	R	B	P	A	E
G. Grant, 2b	2	2	2	0	0	Pardo, 1b	2	5	12	0	0
Binga, 3b	2	2	0	5	1	Hill, 3b	0	1	1	2	2
Watters'n, lf	1	1	1	0	0	F. Grant, 2b	1	1	2	2	0
Welch, c	0	0	4	3	1	James, ss	2	2	0	5	0
Holland, cf	0	0	1	0	0	W.Wilson, p	1	2	1	2	0
T.Wilson, ss	0	0	0	0	0	Welch, c	0	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Keller, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Burns, c	1	1	3	2	0	Brown, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Johnson, 1b	2	1	10	1	1	Thomp'n, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	10	10	27	17	0	Totals	9	12	25	12	5

Columbia Giants	0	0	4	0	2	3	0	0	1	—10	
Cuban Giants	0	0	1

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HAPTER I.

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RATES NOW CHEAPER THAN IN ANY EUROPEAN CENTER.

Demand for Gold Much Lessened, Paris Being the Threatening Spot—Stocks Continue in Their Lethargic Condition and Little Interest Is Taken by the Speculators in Either the Home or American Securities—Outlook for the Future.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY A. J. WILSON.]

LONDON, June 24.—A small change has come over the bent of our money market, but whether it signifies more than the approach of the half-yearly bank balance sheet, now in process of framing, I cannot yet say. Money, however, is now lower here than on any European market, and is cheaper than the New York market when the lengthened periods are concerned.

Six-month bank bills can be discounted at from 3 to 3¼ per cent, which is a rate I think is unattainable on any other market in the world. Shorter bills have become a little more difficult to negotiate since Monday, but three months paper can still be melted at 2¾ per cent, which is slightly below the finest quotation in Paris.

Small Demand for Gold.

Since the bank rate came down, continental exchanges have moved so decidedly against London as to create small demand for gold on the Bank of England, beside sweeping away every ounce of the metal coming into the open market. As yet, only the French and German coins have been withdrawn from the bank vaults for shipment to Paris and Berlin, and I do not apprehend that the German orders will go much further. Discount is falling and exchange is rising slightly in Berlin and the Bank of England has put up its price for German coin almost as high as it dared without exposing its bar gold to be drawn upon.

I should be more confident, under these circumstances, that Germany will not hurt our market by taking large quantities of gold from the bank, were the United States exchange as high now as when the week began. New York's weakness aggravates the position and throws upon the London market whatever bullion demands Europe may generate.

Paris Most Threatening.

Paris is at the moment the most threatening spot. Not only is French exchange low but the power of the French bankers over our market is unusually strong, through the spendings of visitors from all parts of the world, who are flocking into France to see the exposition.

When gold goes from the Bank of England to Paris on depressed exchange it does so not in tens but in hundreds of thousands. If we can escape this danger and get over the end of the half of the year without large gold exports to south Africa or any other quarter it is possible that our discount market may slip back again, but it cannot be far or for long. We have seen, in my opinion, the lowest discount rates, at least for this year, and it would not surprise me were the bank rate to be raised again before July is over.

Nothing new, I regret to say, is reportable about stocks and shares. Our market is reduced to perfect apathy, so that the announcement on Monday that yesterday would be a Stock Exchange holiday was received with shouts of delight. Arbitrage business is nearly at a standstill, as is local business, and it is no wonder that prices shrink.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Provisions—Beef, extra India mess, steady, 70s 3d; prime mess, dull, 67s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, steady, 62s. Lard, American refined, in pails, firm, 36s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 33s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 18 lbs, steady, 46s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, steady, 40s; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs, easy, 42s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs, firm, 42s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 42s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, firm, 37s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 39s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs, steady, 32s 6d. Cheese, American finest white and colored, firm, 50s. Tallow, prime city, steady, 24s. Australian, in London, steady, 25s. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, July-August, steady, 22s 3d. Turpentine spirits, steady, 30s 6d. Resin, common, firm, 4s. Rosin, London [Pacific coast], steady, 12 3s and 5 10s. Linseed oil, 37s. Butter, good United States, 76s. Petroleum, 6½d. Peas, Canadian, 5s 7d.

Grain—Wheat, spot firm; No. 1 Northern Spring, 6s 7½d; No. 1 California, 6s 6d@6s 9d; futures, firm; July, 5s 8½d; September, 6s 1½d; December, nominal. Corn, spot, firm; American mixed, new, 4s 8d; do old, 4s 4d; futures, firm; July, 4s 1½d; September, 4s 2½d. Flour, St. Louis fancy winter, steady, 5s 3d.

Cotton—Small business done; prices higher. American middling, fair, 5 11-16d; good middling, 5 13-32d; middling, 5½d; low middling, 5¼d; good ordinary, 5d; ordinary, 4 13-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,000 bales American. Receipts, 5,000, including 4,100 American. Futures closed steady. American middling, l. m. c., June, 5 10-64d buyers; June-July, 5 7-64d buyers; July-August, 5 4-64d sellers; August-September, 4 59-64d buyers; September-October, 4 53-64@4 54-64d sellers; October-November, 4 51-64@4 52-64d sellers; November-December, 4 47-64@4 48-64d buyers; December-January, 4 45-64@4 46-64d buyers; January-February, 4 43-64@4 44-64d sellers; February-March, 4 42-64@4 43-64d buyers; March-April, 4 42-64@4 43-64d buyers.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Flour—Receipts, 14,747 brls; exports, 17,900 brls; strong and nominally 25c higher. Winter patents, $4.20@4.75; winter straights, $4.00@4.20; Minnesota patent, $4.80@5.00; winter extras, $2.80@3.25; Minnesota bakers, $3.00@3.25; winter, low grades, $2.50@2.95. Rye flour—Firm. Fair to good, $3.15@3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@3.75. Cornmeal—Firm. Yellow Western, 84c f. o. b. afloat; Brandywine, $2.50@2.60. Rye—Irregular. No. 2 Western, 68c f. o. b. afloat; State, 69@69½c c. i. f. New York; carlots, Barley—Dull. Feed, 44@46c c. i. f. New York. Barley malt—Nominal. Wheat—Receipts, 82,700 bu; exports, 148,239 bu. Spot, firm. No. 2 red, 69¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80c f. o. b. afloat, prompt. Options were generally strong all the morning except for a few slight reactions under profit taking. The advance was influenced by phenomenally strong cables, hot Northwest weather, bad crop reports, and tremendous speculative buying, supplemented by heavy local covering. Prices finally eased off sharply under realizing. Closed unsettled at Plate net advance. July, 70¾@71¾c, closed 70c; September, 70¾@70¾c, closed 69¾c; December, 70¾@71c, closed 69¾c. Corn—Receipts, 178,275 bu; exports, 220,408 bu. Spot firm. No. 2, 43½c afloat and 43c elevator. Options were strong and active in sympathy with wheat, and on active buying stimulated by higher cables, yesterday's crop trade and crop damage rumors. Finally eased off under heavy unloading and closed unsettled at ¾c advance. July, 41¾@42¾c, closed 42c; September, 40¾@40¾c, closed 40¾c. Oats—Receipts, 169,200 bu; exports, 50,808 bu. Spot firm. No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 30c; track, mixed Western, 29@29½c; track, white, 29½@30½c. Options quiet, but strong. Hay—Quiet, shipping, 85@90c; choice, 80@90c. Hops—Steady. State, common to choice, 1899, 10 crop, 11@14c; old olds, 3@5c. Pacific coast, '99 crops, 10@11c; old olds, 3@5c.

Hides—Steady; Galveston, 20@25 lbs, 18c; California, 19@21 lbs, 21½c; Texas dry, 24@30 lbs, 14c. Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 22@24c; acid, 20@22c; Texas, 16@18c. Wool—Quiet; domestic fleece, 26@32c; Texas, 15@18c. Steady.

Beef—Firm; family, $10.50@12.00; mess, $9.00@9.50; beef hams, $20.00@21.00; packet, $10.50@11.00; city extra India mess, $18.00@17.50. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 36@37½ pickled shoulders, 8½c; pickled hams, 9½@10½c. Lard—Steady; Western steamed, $7.40; refined, strong; continent, $7.80; S. A., $8.50; compound, 6¾@7c. Pork—Strong; family, $12.50@14.50; short clear, $13.50@15.00; mess, $13.00@13.50.

Butter—Firm; creamery, extras, 16@19c; factory, June-July, 14@14½c; imitation creamery, 14@15c; dairy, 13@18c. Cheese—Dull; large white, 7½c; small white, 7¾c; large colored, 7½c; small colored, 7¾@8c. Eggs—Steady; State and Pennsylvania, at mark, 16@17c; Western, unguaded at mark, 16@17½c; Western loss off, unsettled, 16@17½c.

Tallow—Quiet; city, $2 per package, 4¼c; country, 4@4¼c. Cottonseed oil—Steady. Prime crude, 25½c; do yellow, 28½c; prime summer yellow, 30½c; off grades, 27½c; refined New York, $5.75; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.80; do yellow, 5.85. Rosins—Steady; strained, common to good, $1.55. Rice—Firm; fair to extra, 4¾@5¾c; Japan, 4¾@4¾c. Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 44@50c.

Peanuts—Steady; fancy hand-picked, 4¾@5c; choice, 4½@4¾c; good, 4¼@4½c; fair, 3¾@4c. Cocoanut—Firm; fair to good, 5@5½c. Cocoa—Steady; Caracas, 6¾@7c. Coffee—Spot Rio easy; No. 7 invoice, 8¾c; mild quiet; Cordova, 9@11½c.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 4¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c; refined steady; No. 6, 4.75c; No. 7, 4.70c; No. 8, 4.65c; No. 9, 4.60c; No. 10, 4.55c; No. 11, 4.50c; No. 12, 4.45c; No. 13, 4.40c; No. 14, 4.40c; standard A, 4.60c; confectioners' A, 4.65c; mold A, 4.85c; cut loaf, 5.10c; crushed, 5.10c; powdered, 4.90c; granulated, 4.75c; cubes, 4.85c.

Freights—The market for future cereals closed steady at prices 1 point higher to 4 points lower. Later trade was sympathetic with Chicago, closing unchanged to 1 point higher. Corn was dull, with shipping sales reported of 100,000 bushels for July, and was nominal from Chicago. Spot corn was dull and nominal. Spot oats were dull and nominal. Spot rice was quiet. Spot coffee was quiet. Spot sugar was quiet, 3-16c advance; refining quotable, 3½c. Cotton seed oil was dull and nominal. Hay was quiet. Hops were quiet. Hides were dull and nominal. Beef was quiet. Cut meats were dull and nominal. Lard was dull and nominal. Pork was quiet and nominal. Tallow was dull and nominal. Rosins were dull and nominal. Spirits turpentine was dull and nominal. Wool was dull and nominal. Prices current: Wheat, spot, 69¾c; July, 69¾c; September, 69¾c; December, 70¾c; March, 73¾c; May, 73¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, to arrive, 69¾c; July, 69¾c; September, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern cash, to arrive, 69¾c; July, 69¾c; September, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern cash, to arrive, 68¾c; July, 68¾c; September, 68¾c; No. 3 spring cash, to arrive, 67¾c; July, 67¾c; September, 67¾c; No. 2 red cash, to arrive, 69¾c; July, 69¾c; September, 69¾c. Corn—Firm. Receipts—Wheat, 102,687 bu; shipments, none.

Butter—Creamery, extras, per lb, 18@19c; do seconds, 17@17½c; do extra firsts, 16@16½c; do firsts, 15@15½c; do seconds, 14@14½c; do dairy, fancy, 16@16½c; do firsts, 15@15½c; do seconds, 14@14½c; do packing stock, 13@13½c; Western Imitation creamery, extra, 15@15½c; do firsts, 14@14½c; Western factory, extras, 15@15½c; do firsts, 14@14½c; do seconds, 13@13½c; factory or dairy, fancy grades, 14@14½c; renovated butter, fancy, 17@18c; do common to prime, 13@15c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 23.—Wheat—It was a wild session, for wheat. Before the second hour closed September had sold over 5c higher than yesterday's close. It was one small day's work for wheat, and whoso else knows more than we do knew. July opened, at 69¾c, and jumped to 69¾c. It then receded to 67¾c, July 3, September was in the meantime selling steadily and sold above 69c. July closed 2½c higher at 69¾c and September 3½c higher at 70¾c. Receipts, 1,000 cars; cash wheat today, taking all the No. 1 hard offered. There was an excellent demand for this grade. No. 1 Northern held at 1c over July. No. 2 at from 1@2c under July. No. 3 at 4@5c under. Flour—Another advance; first patents, $4.10; second patents, $3.90; first bakers, $3.70; second bakers, $2.60@2.70.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Wheat—Higher, excited. No. 2 red, cash elevator, 68c; track, 69@70c; June, 68¾@69c; July, 69@69¾c; August, 70¾@71c; September, 67½@68c. Corn—Higher, strong. No. 2 cash, 42c; track, 42@42½c; June, 42c; July, 41½c; September, 42½@42¾c. Oats—Higher, strong. No. 2 cash, 25c; track, 25@25½c; June, 25c; July, 25c; September, 25c. Rye—Higher, 57c. Barley—Higher, $1.03. Spelter—Firm, $4.80.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Wheat—July, 70½c; September, 69½c; cash, No. 2 hard, 70c; No. 3, 70@70½c; No. 2 red, 68@68½c; No. 3, 67@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39½c; track, 39½@40c; June, 39½c; July, 40½c; September, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 3 white, 40½c; No. 2, 40c. Oats—No. 2 white, 28½c; track, 28½@29c. Rye—No. 2, 52c. Spelter—Firm, $4.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 23.—Spirits turpentine—Nothing doing. Rosin—Steady, $1.05@1.10. Crude turpentine—Quiet, $1.60@1.90. Tar—Steady, $1.40.

PEORIA, Ill., June 23.—Corn—Higher, No. 2, 41½c. Oats—Higher, No. 3 white, 26@26½c. Whisky—$1.23 for finished goods.

TOLEDO, O., June 23.—Clover seed—Dull, higher; cash prime, $3.80; October, $3.85; December, $3.85. No. 2, $2.45 nominal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 23.—Turpentine—Market nominal. Rosin—Firm, unchanged.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 18	30,722	707	38,162	24,000
Tuesday, June 19	25,000	2,000	40,000	20,000
Wednesday, June 20	19,154	664	30,342	21,000
Thursday, June 21	6,000	300	30,000	20,000
Friday, June 22	15,000	1,000	30,000	25,000
Saturday, June 23	3,000	50	15,000	5,000
Totals	99,876	4,421	187,504	115,000
Previous week	87,000	4,200	170,000	90,000
Cor. week last year	81,824	3,100	160,000	90,000
Shipments—				
Monday, June 18	4,277		7,297	1,200
Tuesday, June 19	1,000	200	3,000	500
Wednesday, June 20	1,000	200	3,000	500
Thursday, June 21	1,264	50	3,118	1,000
Friday, June 22	1,000	50	2,117	1,000
Saturday, June 23	300		1,500	1,000
Totals	18,840	500	20,732	5,200
Previous week	18,000	500	20,000	5,000
Cor. week last year	17,000	500	20,000	5,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 19,000 cattle, 33,000 hogs and 18,000 sheep, against 20,722 cattle, 28,904 hogs and 13,300 sheep a week ago, and 19,862 cattle, 30,000 hogs and 17,000 sheep a year ago, corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts for the week ending Saturday are estimated at 54,000 cattle, 170,000 hogs and 90,000 sheep, against 57,000 cattle, 160,000 hogs and 90,000 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle—Receipts today about 4,000 larger than the previous week, being the third largest of the year, and over 3,000 larger than a year ago. Higher prices than all other outside markets caused the heavy run here. During the week the best lots offered sold in Chicago at $5.85, or 15c above the highest prices recorded on any outside market. Most of the native beef cattle sold here during the week at $5.10@5.40, or about 10c lower than the previous week. Good steers sold above $5.50, and straight Texas, averaging 1,180 lbs, sold at $5.00. Thin native cows were in large supply and sold generally 20@30c lower than the high point of the previous week. There was an opportunity to get good stock steers cheaper than on any day of the previous week. At the close of the week native steers were in good demand, with corn-fed steers 10c higher. Thursday's low point. Exporters and shippers had late orders which they were unable to fill.

Hogs—Prices advanced materially, closing 30@35c higher than a week ago and $1.30@1.40 higher than a year ago. Thefts were active and the small offerings were cleaned up handily. Speculators carried over about 2,000 "pen-holders." About half of the packers were out of the market. Armour bought 2,500 shorts, Sulzberger, 1,200; Hammond, 600; Lipton, 1,000; and Swift, 2,000. Everything averaging 160 lbs and over sold at $5.00@5.05. About half of the hogs sold at $5.00@5.02½, and the bulk at $5.02½@5.05. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.00@5.05
Selected butchers, assorted lbs	5.05@5.07½
Selected heavy, shipping lbs	5.05@5.07½
Selected lots, 160@180 lbs	5.05@5.07½
Mixed grades, 180@200 lbs	5.00@5.05
Heavy packing, 200@250 lbs	4.95@5.00
Heavy packing, 250@300 lbs	4.90@4.95
Rough heavy grades	4.85@4.90
Poor to choice pigs	4.45@5.00

Sheep—Today's receipts were the second largest of the year and nearly 30,000 larger than three weeks ago, when the previous record was made. With such large receipts it is not surprising that prices declined $1.00@1.50 during the week. Best in the week's market: Colorado yearling lambs sold at $7.00, the highest on record for sheep. Wednesday. At the close of the week clipped lambs were quotable at $6.25, with best shipping lambs at $6.75. The best sheep closed at $5.40, with good Western lots at $5.25. Clipped grades of lambs and ewes sold from the start at 25@50c off, and common to good native lambs at $5.25@6.00. During the week there were 20,000 head of lambs received billed direct to slaughterers, which had a depressing effect upon the market.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market unchanged; receipts today, 26,000; moderate supply of fat cattle; choice offerings sold at highest prices of season; bulk of trade made on a large part of the receipts today. Many of the Western were fair butcher grades and caused the entire dry lot sellers to sell steadily lower; best native steers brought $5.50@5.60; stockers and feeders, $5.10@5.30; farmers' cows and heifers, $3.00@4.90; canners, $2.00@2.90; bulls, $3.00@4.50; calves, $3.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; top, $5.00; bulk of sales, $4.95@5.00; heavy, $4.95@5.00; packers and mixed, $4.95@5.00; mediums, $4.95@5.00; light, $4.90@5.00; yorkers, $4.90@5.00; pigs, $4.75@4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market steady; lambs, $5.75@6.50; muttons, $4.75@5.50; stockers, $4.00@5.00; yearlings, $5.50@6.00; wethers, $5.25@5.50; ewes, $5.00@5.25.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 23.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; native steers, $4.50@5.40; cows and heifers, $3.75@4.60; calves, $4.50@6.50; Texas and Indians, $3.00@4.50; cattle, $3.00@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market 10@15c higher; top, $5.00; bulk of sales, $4.95@5.00; heavy, $4.95@5.00; mixed, $4.95@5.00; light, $4.90@5.00; yorkers, $4.90@5.00; pigs, $4.75@4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; fair to choice, $4.50@5.75; culls and common, $3.50@4.25; lambs, $5.50@6.50.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 23.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market 10@15c higher and light mixed, $5.00@5.02½; choice heavy, $4.95@5.00; light, $4.90@5.00; pigs, $4.25@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.95@5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive—Spring chickens, per lb, 19@20c; fowls, 9½c; roosters, 5@6c; ducks, per pair, 40@60c; geese, 70@75c; pigeons, 20@25c. Dressed—Fancy young Long Island chickens, No. 1, 18@19c; mixed yoke and combs, No. 2, 16@17c; heifers, fancy, dry picked, 14@15c; do fair to good, 10@12c; chickens, soft roasters, 19@20c; do average, No. 1, 14@16c; fowls, fancy, 10@11c; do average, No. 1, 9@10c; ducks, fancy, 10@11c; do average, No. 1, 8@9c; geese, average best, 6@7c.

CHICAGO PACKERS CONFIDENT.

Business Good and Prestige of the City to Continue in Spite of Western Business.

Big packing interests are not [illegible] the condition of the business in this c[illegible] despite the poor opinion that is expressed [illegible] it by the directors of the Chicago Pr[illegible]ion and Packing company. Directors [illegible] company on Saturday recommended [illegible] the business of the company be liquidated [illegible] the cause for the action having been [illegible] the continued bad state of the [illegible]ness and the failure of the large packing [illegible] to come to an agreement, failing concern[illegible] Chicago packers and others familiar with the [illegible] of the packing industry and prospering they did not think that the business had been had or would be bad for years to come. Secretary Burrows of the Libby, McNeill & Libby company said he did not know of one of the smaller companies which had managed its business properly during the last year that had not made money.

The only fear of the packing industry is in the possible failure of Chicago to keep its prestige as the largest packing and distributing point in the United States. With the gradual growth of packing in St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo., and in Omaha, Neb., it has been thought that shippers might market cattle and hogs at those places in preference to Chicago, owing to a saving in freight rates. But the fear is unfounded, according to Chicago packers. There has been no diminution in the number of cattle and hogs shipped in the last few years, despite the fact that Western packing-houses have grown steadily during that time.

"Chicago always will be a great center of the packing industries," said J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co. "There is plenty of room in the country for the packing plants at Kansas City and Omaha to grow without detracting from the immense business of Chicago. Ten, fifteen, or twenty years hence the packing industry will be lapping paws with the growth of the city."

"There are enough cattle raised in Illinois, Iowa, and east of the big Western plants to maintain the prestige of Chicago's packing business for a longer period than twenty years," said W. T. Burrows. "The Stock-Yards in the city will never be deserted. The only thing from which the Chicago packers, large and small, suffer in competition with those Western plants is the $2 switching charge in three lots. If any packing company has failed to do a good business, I should say it was because of poor management."

Police Seize Slot Machines in Saloons.

Under orders of Lieutenant Jess the West North avenue police station raided several places of business and seized slot machines found there. The saloons of Marie Robitchek, 600 North Market street; Peter Thompson, 710 North Campbell avenue, and Robert Hesse, 187 Concord street, were looted of machines Saturday night.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Marquette.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Gov. Smith, Cleveland; Richard Mac, Buffalo.

ROCHESTER, Ont.—Arrived—St. Andrew, Chicago; Manistee, light.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Motor Chief, Chicago; Hiawatha, Milwaukee.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Iron Duke, Milwaukee; Colonial, Cruttenden, Toledo; Bella, Ogdensburg.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Seneca, Philadelphia; Dunbar.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Mike Kyes, Cahill, Bellevue; Chemal—Light—Oneanta, Foothill, Kelley's Island.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Cobb-Spitzer, Owen Sound; Superior, Light—Yakima, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Hanna, schooner from Ashtabula; Marine City, Manistee; Duluth; Nicholls, Gathburg.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Kaltzum, Fontana, Cleveland-Superior; Wheatley, Cleveland; Rube, Ashtabula; Toledo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The steamer Wyoma, ashore near Point Albino, was released at 5:30 o'clock this morning. It apparently suffered no damage, and proceeded to the north.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—John Wilcox, Venetia, Portland; Manistique, Chicago; Rhoda Minton, Edwards, Green Bay; John Ritz, Portland; Oswaldt, Milwaukee; Pickands, Erie; Rustella.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Down—Algonquin, Bay, 4 p. m.; Fannie Hurt, Tuscarora, 8:30; Selkirk, Buffalo, 9:30; Northern Queen, Chicago, 6:30 p. m.; Brunswick, 9:30 Saturday night; Sidney Dillon, Duluth, 10:30; Simmons, Wilson, 10:30; Barnes, 1 p. m.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Siskiwit, Vladimir, Wilcox, Preston, Ballard, Hallowed, Pittsburg; Pathfinder, Duluth; Harvey Brown, Elmira, Cleveland; Whitaker, Cleveland; Lumberman, Chamberlain, Cleveland.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—As the steamer W. I. Aymell of the Rutland line was being towed in dock this morning the stern caught on the end of the pier, and the rudder was damaged to that of both gates were twisted so badly that they must be removed by new ones. This will cause a delay to vessels in the canal for two days while repairs are being made.

GREENSHIELDS, N. Y.—The steamer Senator Smith arrived tonight with grain, Peabody and the Firefly with barley. Its Captain reports that the boat collided with a gale in the vicinity of Long Point, Lake Erie, with the steamer Ontario, which was purchased from Port Hope people by the Royal Transportation company of this city, during the morning. The Ontario was not made in record time. The Ontario left this afternoon with the largest consignment ever carried out of this port.

DETROIT, Mich.—Arrived—Simpson, Palmer, Lake Superior; Iron Age, Ashtabula; Pathfinder, Rehmschil, Lindsay, Wall, Pathfinder, Buffalo; Hackley, Bellport, Pathfinder, Cleveland; Gratwick, Tolson, James Hill, Saginaw; Hutchinson, Chesapeake, Ohio; Sherwood, Wheeler, Gratwick, Morrell, Hanna, Ballah,

That's It.

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HAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

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Genuine
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Bear Signature of
Hood
Similo Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
SICK HEADACHE.

TINGS
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BRITISH MONEY MARKET.

RATES NOW CHEAPER THAN IN ANY EUROPEAN CENTER.

Demand for Gold Much Lessened, Paris Being the Threatening Spot—Stocks Continue in Their Lethargic Condition and Little Interest Is Taken by the Speculators in Either the Home or American Securities—Outlook for the Future.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY A. J. WILSON.]

LONDON, June 24.—A small change has come over the bent of our money market, but whether it signifies more than the approach of the half-yearly bank balance sheet, now in process of framing, I cannot yet say. Money, however, is now lower here than on any European market, and is cheaper than the New York market when the lengthened periods are concerned.

Six-month bank bills can be discounted at from 3 to 3⅛ per cent, which is a rate I think is unattainable on any other market in the world. Shorter bills have become a little more difficult to negotiate since Monday, but three months paper can still be melted at 2⅝ per cent, which is slightly below the finest quotation in Paris.

Small Demand for Gold.

Since the bank rate came down, continental exchanges have moved so decidedly against London as to create small demand for gold on the Bank of England, beside sweeping away every ounce of the metal coming into the open market. As yet, only the French and German coins have been withdrawn from the bank vaults for shipment to Paris and Berlin, and I do not apprehend that the German orders will go much further. Discount is falling and exchange is rising slightly in Berlin and the Bank of England has put up its price for German coin almost as high as it dared without exposing its bar gold to be drawn upon.

I should be more confident, under these circumstances, that Germany will not hurt our market by taking large quantities of gold from the bank, were the United States exchange as high now as when the week began. New York's weakness aggravates the position and throws upon the London market whatever bullion demands Europe may generate.

Paris Most Threatening.

Paris is at the moment the most threatening spot. Not only is French exchange low but the power of the French bankers over our market is unusually strong, through the speedings of visitors from all parts of the world, who are flocking into France to see the exposition.

When gold goes from the Bank of England to Paris on depressed exchange it does so not in tens but in hundreds of thousands. If we can escape this danger and get over the end of the half of the year without large gold exports to south Africa or any other quarter it is possible that our discount market may slip back again, but it cannot be far or for long. We have seen, in my opinion, the lowest discount rates, at least for this year, and it would not surprise me were the bank rate to be raised again before July is over.

Nothing new, I regret to say, is reportable about stocks and shares. Our market is reduced to perfect apathy, so that the announcement on Monday that yesterday would be a Stock Exchange holiday was received with shouts of delight. Arbitrage business is nearly at a standstill, as is local business, and it is no wonder that prices shrink.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Provisions—Beef, extra India mess, steady, 70s 3d; prime mess, dull, 67s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, steady, 60s. Lard, American refined, in pails, firm, 36s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 35s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 18 lbs, steady, 46s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, steady, 40s; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs, easy, 42s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs, firm, 42s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 42s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, firm, 37s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 39s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs, steady, 32s 6d. Cheese, American finest white and colored, firm, 50s. Tallow, prime city, steady, 28s; Australian, in London, steady, 29s. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, July-August, steady, 22s 3d. Turpentine spirits, steady, 30s 6d. Resin, common, firm, 5s. Spirits, London [Pacific coast], steady, 12 15s; 5 15s. Linseed oil, 37s. Butter, good United States, 76s. Petroleum, 6½d. Peas, Canadian, 5s 7s.

Grain—Wheat, spot firm; No. 1 Northern spring, 6s 7½d; No. 1 California, 6s 8d@6s 9d; futures, firm; July, 6s 8¼d; September, 6s 9½d; December, nominal. Corn, spot, firm; American mixed, new, 4s 8d; do old, 4s 4d; futures, firm; July, 4s 1¼d; September, 4s 2¾d. Flour, St. Louis fancy winter, steady, 5s 3d.

Cotton—Small business done; prices higher. American middling, fair, 5 11-16d; good middling, 5 15-32d; middling, 5⅜d; low middling, 5¼d; good ordinary, 5d; ordinary, 4 13-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,000 bales American. Receipts, 5,000, including 4,100 American. Futures closed steady. American middling, m. c., June, 5 10-64d buyers; June-July, 5 7-64d buyers; July-August, 5 4-64d sellers; August-September, 4 56-64d buyers; September-October, 4 43-64@4 44-64d sellers; October-November, 4 33-64@4 34-64d sellers; November-December, 4 27-64@4 28-64d buyers; December-January, 4 27-64@4 28-64d buyers; January-February, 4 24-64d sellers; February-March, 4 23-64@4 24-64d buyers; March-April, 4 22-64@4 24-64d buyers.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Flour—Receipts, 14,747 brls; exports, 17,900 brls; strong and nominally 25c higher. Winter patents, $4.25@4.75; winter straights, $4.00@4.20; Minnesota patent, $4.80@5.00; winter extras, $2.80@3.25; Minnesota bakers, $3.00@3.25; winter, low grades, $2.50@2.90. Rye flour—Firm. Buckwheat flour—Firm; good, $3.15@3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@3.75. Cornmeal—Firm. Yellow Western, 94c; city, 93c; brandywine, $3.50@2.60. Rye—Irregular. No. 2 Western, 68c f.o.b. afloat; state, 67c@68c. New York barley—Nominal. Barley malt—Nominal. Wheat—Receipts, 82,700 bu; exports, 140,203 bu. Sales, 7,250,000 bu; futures, 50,000 bu; spot. Spot strong. No. 2 red, 83¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86c f. o. b. afloat, prompt. Options were generally strong all the morning except for a few slight reactions under profit taking. The advance was influenced by phenomenally strong cables, hot Northwest weather, bad crop reports, and tremendous speculative buying, supplemented by heavy local covering. Prices finally eased off slightly under realizing. Closed unsettled at ¼@¾c net advance. July, 87¾@87⅞c, closed 87⅞c; September, 80¾@83¾c, closed 82½c; December, 80¾@80⅞c, closed 82¾c. Corn—Receipts, 178,276 bu; exports, 220,026 bu. Spot firm. No. 2, 48½c afloat and 49c elevator. Options were strong and active, sympathizing with wheat, and on active buying stimulated by higher cables, yesterday's export trade, and crop damage rumors. Finally eased off under heavy unloading and closed unsettled at ¾c advance. July, 47¾@47⅞c, closed 47¾c; September, 48¾@48⅞c, closed 48¾c. Oats—Receipts, 109,300 bu; exports, 50,898 bu. Spot firm; mixed, 2 firm; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 2 white and 40c elevator. Options were strong and active in sympathy with wheat, and on active buying stimulated by higher cables, yesterday's export trade, and crop damage rumors. Finally settled at 8c advance. July, 47¾@47⅞c, closed 47¾c; September, 48¾@48⅞c, closed 48¾c.

Hay—Receipts, 100,200 lbs

WHEAT TRADE IMMENSE.

TREMENDOUS SPECULATIVE BUYING ON DAMAGE TO NORTHWEST CROP.

Advance of Nearly Thirteen Cents for the Week in Spite of Prodigious Profit Taking Sales—Crop Prospects Deteriorating Rapidly and Public in the Market—Condition of Wholesale Trades—Bank Clearings in Chicago Continue to Show Increase.

The bull movement in wheat gathered new headway last week, and prices advanced so rapidly that a figure which seemed dangerously high one day would appear ridiculously cheap the next. The market broadened with a steadily increasing public interest and public investment, and operations were of such tremendous magnitude as to dwarf the palmiest days of the Letter deal in the extent of business done.

Hot weather in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Manitoba was added to the practically wholesale drought with which, except in parts of South Dakota, the spring wheat crop has been struggling. Reports of rapid deterioration in the plant and of farmers plowing up their fields poured in on the board, each trying to outdo the other in painting the extent of the calamity which has overtaken that section. Expert statisticians reduced their estimates of the probable yield of the three States. Snow of this city came back from a trip through that region allowing the three States not to exceed a total yield of 75,000,000 bu, with favorable weather from now on, indicating a total crop of not to exceed 480,000,000 bu. Colonel Rogers of the Minneapolis Market Record reduced his week-old estimate for the three States from 120,000,000 to 88,000,000 bu. The probable yield in Manitoba was fixed at half a crop early in the week, later at not over a third. North Dakota was reported to be losing 1,000,000 bu a day with every day's continuance of the drought, and several authorities doubted the possibility of its raising over 10,000,000 bu.

The general character of the crop news would seem sometimes to fall on jaded ears, but on other days would stir the speculative world into a frenzied fever of buying. On Thursday and again Saturday opening prices were around 3c higher than the previous close on overnight panics among the overventuresome shorts. The total net advance for the week was 12¾c, and for the three weeks since Northwestern conditions began to affect the markets the advance was 21½c from the low price of 66½c on Monday, June 4. The trade through the week was so big that commission houses could hardly handle it, and the occasional lulls seemed to be the result of physical exhaustion among buyers rather than from any less confidence in the possibilities on the bull side.

Southwest Crop Influence.

The big crop in the Southwest, which is being harvested, on the whole, under favorable circumstances, had only slight influence on the course of speculation, and every attempt of Liverpool to set a new pace in American markets was the signal for another excited advance. Many shrewd speculators are talking of $1.00 and $1.25 wheat on the basis of the shortage in the Northwest, and a possible shortage of 60,000,000 bu in the French crop from last year's yield. Some even believe this already discounted the gravest conditions which are likely to exist when the crops of the world have been harvested, the advance has been too rapid, and that there is danger of a reaction, but their views are rather fashionable and popular. Each upward turn in the movement always carries prices 5c to 10c higher than the conditions of supply and demand justified, traders and investors bidding much higher prices, and at 88c the market seemed stronger than at 83c. Bulls have been realizing tremendous profits on their holdings, new buying is coming in, and as the advance continues those who sold out come in again at a higher level on a fresh upward turn, both the shorts and speculations like a snowball. Anything seems possible for the present, at least, on the bull side, of an unusually speculative market.

There was an increased trade in corn during the week, and an advance in prices of about 3½c, largely sympathetic. Provisions were dull until the latter part of the week, when reduced receipts of hogs and a rush of speculative buying caused a sharp upturn, pork gaining $1.15 to $1.25 a brl over the close on the previous Saturday, lard 37½c to 45c, and ribs 60c to 80c.

Country Merchants Holding Off.

Reports of only moderately satisfactory business from them in the line of fall goods, and unsatisfactory, were the order of the week. In staples, the orders for immediate delivery were in fair volume, but the orders for shipment were entirely out of line with business naturally expected at this time of year, especially those coming from the Northwest, where drought is having a ruinous effect not only on growing crops but on orders for fall goods. Jobbers' goods in the leading hat and shoe houses received some particularly discouraging reports from its travelers, evidently purchasing power in a large sectorial tier of which was that it was a waste of time to solicit orders now, as the country was bound up and could not buy. Jobbers as a logical requirements, pending developments as to the extent of damage done by the drought, and the making of the crop reports for the latter part of August, the agriculturist class after the harvesting of what may be left of the present wheat crop. Merchants evidently realize the purchasing power in a sectorial tier of which was that it was a waste of time to solicit orders now, as the country was bound up and could not buy. Jobbers as a logical result of the drought-stricken country in the Northwest

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1820 WASHINGTON-AV.—LARGE, DESIRABLE room with all conveniences for married couple; detached house, faces Midway Plaisance; table excellent; L. C. station two minutes; references exchanged.

DELIGHTFUL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD give gentlemen room, with board: Kenwood, above E 125. Tribune office.

5601 MADISON-AV.—FRONT ROOM; EVERY convenience; with board; ill. Cent.; adults; refs.

379 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; walking distance; also table board.

2322 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, with excellent board. MRS. GOODRICH.

2932 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL rooms, with good board; detached house; refs.

2320 CALUMET-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED modern rooms, with board; also day boarders.

3724 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT SUITE AND other rooms, with board; modern house.

West Side.

144 ASHLAND-BLVD.—LARGE COOL ROOM; modern, running water; table choice; near L.

North Side.

205 CASS-ST., THE ARDMORE—JUST OPENED; new and elegantly furnished; fine table; single and double rooms; running water; walking distance. MRS. S. J. KAUTZ.

257 ONTARIO-ST.—NICE ROOMS, RUNNING water; excellent home cooking; reasonable. Cuisine, Room 6.

50 BELLEVUE-PL. — VERY DESIRABLE rooms; good home cooking; fine residence locality; first-class in every detail; references.

76 MAPLE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS; HOME TABle a specialty; walking distance.

451 FULLERTON-AV.—BOARD IN PRIVATE family, near McCormick Sem., N. W. elevated.

276 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with homelike board; $4.50 and $5 weekly.

Hotels.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Telephone Oak. 192.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. —Suites of two and three; also single; with private baths. 7 minutes to Loop. W. A. ORCUTT.

GRANADA HOTEL—RUSH AND OHIO-STS.—ROOMS SINGLE AND EN SUITE; CAFE IN CONNECTION; PRICES MODERATE.

HOTEL MELROSE, 390 WASHINGTON-BLVD. —Fine chairs; special rates for summer.

MIDLAND HOTEL, 167 AND 169 MADISON-ST.—Rooms with bath, one person, 75c; 2 persons, $1.

Summer Resorts.

PROSPECT POINT, SPRING LAKE, MICH., fine health resort; all comforts and amusements; grand bathing beach; sail and row boats; ¼ mile lake frontage; gravel roads for driving, bicycle.

HOTEL WOODLANDS—THE MOST DELIGHTful spot in Oconomowoc; now open. States, $8 to $14 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—COMFORTABLE ROOM AND BOARD wanted by traveling man for his wife, who is about to be confined, and her sister, in nice private family, between 35th and 39th-sts., east of Cottage Grove-av. Address, giving terms, etc., J 666, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ROOMMATE, DOWNtown, hotel. Address J 616, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board; modern conveniences; prices reasonable. 1503 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, FURNISHED ROOMS; single or en suite. 1245 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS; ALSO front parlors and single rooms. 1245 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MODERN ROOMS, DESIRABLE LOcation, nr. Wash. Park and L. 5820 Calumet, 3d flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—181 ASHLAND-BLVD., SUITE 302. Front room, hot water, steam heat, bath, phone.

North Side.

TO RENT—600 HURLING-ST., 2D FLAT, double parlors, bay window; elevated; delightful location; good home cooking; private; reasonable.

TO RENT—LARGE ALCOVE, UNFURNISHED; running water, bath; private. 529 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; ALL conveniences. 838 N. Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOM FOR light housekeeping. 225 E. Ontario-st.

TO RENT—357 E. ONTARIO-ST., LARGE, nicely furnished room; every convenience.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—506 AND 508 E. 83D-st., Stony Island Boulevard, Washington Park; new 9-story and cellar stone front houses; 25 ft. wide, 10 rooms, all light; hardwood finish, open plumbing, tiled bath, set tubs, steam heat; rents $40 per month; will apply rent on purchase; open every afternoon, 4 to 5 o'clock; inspection invited. Apply to OWNER, 4264 47th-st., or BRUCE R. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TO ELDERLY FAMILY, FURNISHed 3-room, 3942 Ellis-av.; board owner, one only; suitable for rent, partly furnished house near university. H. P. TAYLOR, Oakland Nat'l Bank.

TO RENT—3522 MICHIGAN-AV.—RESIDENCE, 2 story and stone, 12 extra large rooms, hot water heat, stone front barn, immediate possession. American Trust and Savings Bank, Trust Department.

West Side.

TO RENT—10 ROOMS, MODERN, NEAR WICKer Park, North-west Side. $30. Apply 218 La Salle-st., Room 715.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE for best care of same, by refined, responsible businessman. Address, giving full particulars in first letter, Address F E 544, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM HEATED APARTments, polished floors, consoles, awnings, etc.; rents $25 to $35.
Cottage Grove and Drexel, 5 and 6 rooms $25.00
Cottage Grove and Ingleside, 6 rooms 25.00
Sixth and Normal (Englewood), 5 and 6 rooms 22.50
Salesrooms, 209 Wabash-Ave.
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TO RENT—NOTICE—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM flat, hot water heat, electric lights, tiled bath, hall tress, lavatories between connecting rooms, refrigerator, tile bathroom, carpeted stairs, etc.; all modern extra large and well lighted rooms; $45. Apply to janitor. See this and ring up NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn. Tel. Central 1055.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT IN WOODLAWN; all modern conveniences; hardwood floors, bookcase, secretary, and hallrees built in. Rent, $20. Inquire at 6011 Dorchester-av., or 6014 Stewart-av.

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TO RENT—LOFTS IN MY NEW FACTORY building, 185-8 S. Jefferson-st.; everything first-class; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, electric power, good light; building open for inspection. JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 132 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE for best care of same, by refined, responsible businessman. Address, giving full particulars in first letter. Address F E 544, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

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Cottage Grove and Drexel, 5 and 6 rooms $25.00
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WANTED—A WORKING PARTNER, LADY OR gentleman, with $5,000; sanitarium and medical gymnasium; experience not necessary. Address F 275, Tribune office.

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Their affirmation is the fully authorized expression and statement of such as the exalted names, Nordica, Damrosch, Sousa, and others among whom are the names of prominent organists and musicians as authority for the following:

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Square pianos, good condition, $15 to $50.

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One price. Plain figures. Easy payments.

Any of the above instruments may be returned within two years and full amount paid allowed toward the purchase of any new Kimball piano in our stock of higher price.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [established 1857],
S. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.
We close at 1 o'clock Saturdays until September.

SPECIAL PRICE INDUCEMENTS
ON PIANOS.

Lyon & Healy this week offer by far the greatest bargains in upright pianos of a desirable grade to be found in Chicago. Choice of scores of nearly new uprights returned from rental at the price of ordinary second-hand instruments. Note also the following list of pianos taken in exchange, etc., during the past week: Large Chickering upright, $100; Lyon & Healy upright, $125; Grovesteen square, $10; Fischer upright, $100; Leland mahogany upright, $150; Harvard upright, $150; Bauer upright, $150; Fischer upright, $165; Arion upright, $75; Chase upright, $150; Steinway grand, discontinued patterns, thoroughly renovated, $300; large mahogany Knabe upright, $300; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at bargain; Steinway upright, $2950; fine Steinway upright, $350; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; handsome colonial mahogany Krakauer upright, used but a few months, $325; Story & Clark upright, $175; Stone square, $15; Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; Estey upright, $175; Peiton, Pomeroy & Cross upright, $125. Lyon & Healy have many new Steinway uprights of a discontinued style at a sacrifice from upright, $100; Hundington oak upright, $175; Norris & Hyde mahogany upright, $175; Fischer upright, $150; Keller mahogany upright, $150; Knabe mahogany upright, latest model, from rental, $375; Knabe upright, $150. In estimating these values patrons must consider the excellent condition of the goods.

Also a line of new pianos in fancy woods, the greatest values in Chicago, at $145 each.

Pianos to rent, $5 per month and upward.

Easiest installment terms. Well in front. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates to all points. We ship pianos everywhere.

Inexpensive pianos bought from us may be exchanged later toward the purchase of a Steinway or Knabe. Steinways and Knabes sold only by us.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

REMARKABLE SALE
OF
HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

During the summer it becomes a grave question what to do with the many pianos returned from rental. We solve the question by marking down the selling price, as follows:

Vose upright, large size, walnut case.
Price, new $475 ..... Now $325

Vose upright, medium size, oak case.
Price, new $450 ..... Now 300

Ludwig upright, large size, mahogany case.
Price, new $375 ..... Now 225

Ludwig upright, medium size, walnut case.
Price, new $350 ..... Now 200

Jewett upright, large size, mahogany case.
Price, new $400 ..... Now 260

Jewett upright, medium size, mahogany case.
Price, new $350 ..... Now 210

Capen upright, large size, walnut case.
Price, new $350 ..... Now 175

Palmer upright, large size, oak case.
Price, new $275 ..... Now 140

Schuman upright, medium size, mahogany case.
Price, new $250 ..... Now 125

The above pianos are but a few of our many bargains. They are all in perfect order and are guaranteed. Many have a little slight scratch here and upright piano taken in exchange for the famous Vose, which we have marked at from $15 to $200. Easy terms.

THE SOHMER & SONS PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 268 WABASH-AV.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER
is the purchase of a piano.
IT SHOULD NEVER BE MADE
without assurance that the proposed instrument is in accordance with
A HIGH DEGREE OF UP-TO-DATE EXCELLENCE.

THE MANTONE "CROWN" PIANO
is the last yet highest step
in the development of the piano.

THE MANTONE "CROWN" PIANO
is the only many-tone piano.

IT HAS ALL THE CAPABILITIES OF the best stone tone pianos,
AND, IN ADDITION THERETO,
the capacity for producing
MANY OTHER QUALITIES OF TONE.

PRICES reasonable! TERMS easy!

THE ANGELUS ORCHESTRAL piano player enables anybody to play the piano.

GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms, 209 Wabash-Ave.
209 Washington-Boul.

DO YOU KNOW THAT PIANOS ARE NOT ALL alike; quite the contrary; some sound and look well at first, but become monotonous after a short time. The Adam Schaaf pianos have a good tone and look well at first and continue to have a good tone and look well after years of constant use made. We guarantee our pianos against all defects that may arise from faulty material or workmanship. Easy terms to suit purchaser.

We have always met the people's wishes as to prices, terms, designs, etc., thereby gaining their confidence as a reputable house.
Wholesale and retail. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
140-149 W. Madison, corner Union-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID INVESTMENT—KENWOOD APARTMENT BLDG.
PRICE $95,000; LEASED FOR $10,700 YR.
MORTG. $40,000, 6 YRS., 5 PER CENT.
PAYS $700 MONTH CLEAR.
ABOVE ALL EXPENSES.
All leased for 1 and 3 years. One of the finest apartment properties in Chicago. Will consider choice vacant or a modern house in part payment.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY STONE FRONT FLAT, 6-6, 16 W. Oakwood-av.; good st.; near L. C. Ry. and L. road; worth $12,500, for $8,000. L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3347 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—PREMISES 130 EAST LAKE-ST. for less than 2-thirds valuation. CHARLES L. BOYD, 1218 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—MODERN 2-FLAT BLDG., 974 90TH-st., facing park. Apply to owner, C. CHRISTENSEN, 974 90th-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND VACANT IN Normal Park and Eggleston; 18 minutes to city. J. WM. HOWARD & CO., Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood, direct or to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FLAT, 6 ROOMS EACH, $8,500; is new, modern, and complete in every respect; will sell on $500 down and monthly payments for balance, or will take small vacant lot in Grosendale, Edison Park, etc., as part payment. JAMOT BROWN, 1001 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 1001.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THREE-STORY STONE front, 11 rooms, improvements; near water works on Lincoln Park-blvd.; rented $35 month; must sell. HEARTT & ADAMS, 607 Stock Exch. Bldg.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER, LOT 25X125, IMproved; $875 cash; a decided bargain; commission to agents. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN — NEW RESIDENCES, 8 and 9 rooms, beautifully finished in natural woods, with ingleonoks, cabinets, handsome sideboards, hall and window seats, combined gas and electric fixtures, art and plate glass, hot air heat, open plumbing, stone laundry tubs, parquetry floors. Prices $4,350 to $5,000, on reasonable terms. 30 minutes on Lake-st. L to 52d-av. from any loop station will take you to the property. Open for inspection.
Branch office, cor. Lake-st. and Clark-av., Austin.
P. P. ELLIOTT.

FOR SALE—SUITE ELEGANT BUILDING lot in Austin corner, 66x130; sewer and water are paid; cost $1,500; must sell; only $400 cash, $10 a month. Call at once, as this is a great bargain.
OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK. 1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, $300; $10 cash, bal. monthly; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF JACKSON PARK, 5 OR 10 acres at ½ old price.
MONEY TO LOAN. ROBERT A. PAGE, 125 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WELL SELECTED quarter sections of land in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado; cheap. Address S 112, Tribune.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—20-ACRE FRUIT FARM, 20 RODS fronting on Spring Lake, heavy timbered grove on lake shore, with buildings; fruit principally apples and grapes. Inquire of SAMUEL FALLS, Spring Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — SUMMER homes on or near farms near river or lake, St. Joseph, Mich.; sell or trade. HEARTT & ADAMS, 607 Stock Exchange Bldg.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—APARTMENT BUILDING FOR cash and clear acres for factor building, near Alley "L." GEO. M. BOGUE & CO., 811 Merchants' Loan and Trust Bldg.

WANTED—VACANT BARGAINS NEAR N. W. cor. Lincoln-av. and Belmont-av. Call or ring us up, 3123 Main. G. P. BUTTERLY & CO.

WANTED — BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR GARfield Park for clear vacant or improved. HABERER & DELPOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A LARGE LINE OF desirable property in California that can be advantageously exchanged for Eastern, farm or city; I make a specialty of such exchanges; bank reference. F. J. CONWAY, 311 Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—CLEAR ACRES OR VAC. FOR $25,000 equity in fine cor., 12 flats; mtg. $17,000, 5 per cent; nets $1,600; title perfect; taxes and all expenses. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, REPAYABLE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Amount of payments made to suit borrower.
Every payment REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST, thereby making the most attractive loan or any part of it may be paid at any time.
OWNERS OF HOMESTEADS are particularly invited to call.
NO building and loan association.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 6 and 7 per cent. Without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of paying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
ROSE & COMPTON, 209 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate,
With privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
70 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

REAL ESTATE LOANS, WITH SPECIAL prepayment privilege at 5 per cent. WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Immediate inspection.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO., Bank floor, 92 La Salle-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 6 PER CENT. INTEREST. ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
from 4 to 6 PER CENT.
according to security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

WILL LOAN $200 AND UPWARDS AT 5 TO 6 PER CENT; NO DELAY; SEE US.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates, in sums to suit; we pass on security.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO VACANT OR improved real estate, at 6 per cent; will divide. Address F L 871, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 WASHington-st.—It will pay you to see us before closing negotiations elsewhere.

E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST. Tel. Cen. 2449. Money to loan on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; prompt action.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount.
H. W. HEARTT & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE.
CALLAN & VARTY, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S.W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts. Loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made KOZMINSKI & YEANDLE, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st. Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES; BUILDing loans.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action.
EDWIN W. FINN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE WITH PREpayment privileges, on Chicago real estate.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED—LOANS on same, 6 per cent; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6 per cent; give surrender cash and loan values than companies; real estate loans, 5 per cent to 6 per cent. JOHN V. POPE, 108 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Loans on same, 6 per cent per annum. Give cash and loan values than companies. HIRSCH AND HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE AT actual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1875. TEL. HARRISON 597.
LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
113-115 S. CLARK-ST.
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—MONEY ON YOUR NOTE—
WE MAKE LOANS TO
Any one holding a steady salaried position on their personal note, without indorser, signer, or mortgage, at just one-half the rate of interest asked by other loan concerns. We claim to be the fairest and most legitimate concern in this line of business.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; everything strictly private; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments.
218 LA SALLE-ST., SUITE 906.
Open until 7 p. m. Telephone Main 4564.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
Lowest rates. No publicity.
No security. Easy payments.
LOANS ON COLLATERALS. 1424 Unity Bldg.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only, no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE PARK.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

I WANT $400 ON PERSONAL NOTE, BANK interest, for year, from private party. Address J 810, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1625 Masonic Temple.

BANK OF CHICAGO, 225 DEARBORN-ST.—General banking business; 4 per cent on time deposits; no charge on deposit accounts.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

MINES AND MINING.

CAPITAL WANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT only; exceptional Colorado gold property. Owner, Address B 214, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXTRA SPECIAL—
EXTRA SPECIAL—
EXTRA SPECIAL—
EXTRA SPECIAL—
THE FAIR.
THE FAIR.
THE FAIR.
THE FAIR.
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

"Headquarters" for horse-owners, and to prove it, read the following special offer: A bargain in harness that can only be bought by seeing it. If you saw it advertised in The Daily Tribune, it's selling in stock today for more money. Why buy anything second-hand when you can get a well-made single harness, brand new, at such a price?
A GOOD BUGGY HARNESS—
A GOOD BUGGY HARNESS—
A GOOD BUGGY HARNESS—
A GOOD BUGGY HARNESS—Made of select oak-tanned leather, trimmed in either nickel or Ivory rubber; with 2¼-inch shaped breast collar, 1¼-inch tracing strap, hame strap, side straps, hand and sewed winker stay—not a poorly made, cheap harness, but a set that'll prove entirely satisfactory.

—AND THE PRICE—
THINK OF IT.
PONDER OVER IT.

$6.95	$6.95	$6.95	$6.95
$6.95	$6.95	$6.95	$6.95
$6.95	$6.95	$6.95	$6.95

IT'S A WONDER.
IT'S A RECORD-BREAKER.
LOOK INTO IT.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE-THIRD their value the following articles to encourage an immediate sale: Extension leather-top cutunder surrey, seats 4; rubber-tire piano box, seats 2 or 4; 1 rubber-tire runabout, made by Brewster of New York; 1 top surrey, seats 2; 4 sets of surrey, trap, and light road harness; also three family horses. They have been used in the city for the last two years; will guarantee them safe, sound, and reliable in every particular, and allow purchaser a reasonable trial. All the above property is in first-class condition, having had very little use. Will sell together or separately at almost any reasonable offer. Inquire or address at residence, 643 W. Adams-st. G. Baker, groom.

DO YOU WANT HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS at a bona fide discount of 30 per cent? Then call and see our prices: $10.75 for $25 single buggy harness; $10.80 for $14.98 somerset spring bar saddle; $25.50 for double driving harness; $13.98 for brass trimmed express harness, 1¼ in. traces. We have the most complete stock of harness and horse goods in the city, at prices you cannot duplicate elsewhere.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, STYLish combination horse, gaited, and elegant endspring rubber-tired phaeton. Apply 6633 Wentworth-av., between 6 and 7 p. m., or Phone Wentworth 1084, for appointment.

FOR SALE — 1 PAIR BAY GELDINGS, 16 hands, 7 years old; 1 pair very fine very fancy, fine drivers; 1 pair blood bay mares, rangy and nice, free drivers. Can be seen on farm near Racine. Address J. O. Box 263, Racine, Wis.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY COMBINATION SADdle horses, carriage teams, brougham horses, or runabout horses, all acclimated and city broke, it will pay you to call at 2260 State-st. P. CLAY.

FOR SALE—A FEW HIGH-CLASS ROAD HORses, including large, beautiful carriage team. Rear 620 60th-st., near Drexel.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS PLEASURE VEhicles at lowest prices in Chicago for cash. 767 44th-st., near Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE RUNABOUT, right price; best city make; good as new. Apply private barn, 3257 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS SADDLE HORSES and drivers; acclimated and thoroughly broken. TILLOTSON & CO., 50 39th-st. Tel. Oak. 650.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST, BEST broken and best matched pair of blue roan cobs in city. 354 35th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HIGH-CLASS COLUMBUS spider in good condition. 396 Wabash.

FOR SALE—GOOD FAMILY HORSE, BAY, 1,100 lbs.; lady can drive. STARK, 2638 Wentworth.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA—
ONE HOUR AT REDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Not connected with any other down-town office.
MY ONLY address is
78 STATE-ST., THIRD FLOOR.
Practice limited EXCLUSIVELY to all diseases and complications of women, which are treated by me PERSONALLY and by improved and scientific methods. Elegant and strictly private home for ladies remaining under my care. Special attention given to CONFINEMENTS. Also tumors, cancer, misplacements, chronic inflammation successfully cured WITHOUT the use of the knife. Letters answered with personal attention. Confidential advice and consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

BERTHA CZARA, PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.
Strictly private; best medical service before and during confinement; all female diseases treated by graduate physician; infants for adoption. Consultation and correspondence sacredly confidential. Office, 182 State, 2d floor, Room 2, opp. Palmer House.

MRS. JENNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; elegant private home for patients; female diseases treated by expert specialist; lady physician in attendance; infants for adoption; 30 years' exper

TELLS OF NEW RELIGION.

DR. E. G. HIRSCH PREACHES ON CHANGE OF ATTITUDE OF MINDS.

Speaks at Stewart Avenue Universalist Church, Pointing Out a Shifting of Interest from the Mystery of the Beyond to the Needs of Mundane Life—Modern Demand That the Divine in Man Be Developed—A Priesthood to Which All Are Called.

"The Change of Religious Attitude" is the topic on which Dr. Emil G. Hirsch preached yesterday at Stewart Avenue Universalist Church in the absence of its pastor, the Rev. R. A. White. Dr. Hirsch said in part:

"A decided change of attitude is noticeable in the minds of the religionists today. The focus of interest has shifted. The mystery of the beyond may not have been lifted, even by never so bold an expedition on the part of science's most daring emissaries. From the beyond the same sounds pierce into the now and here as of old hypnotized the ancestors of the race, but it has come to be recognized by their late born descendants that religion has a more urgent note than that which promises assurance of later knowledge of the things hidden from man's ken. Modern religion has been thoroughly convinced that other worldliness is not the pole of its own orbit. This life and this world have loomed into the vision of the religious prophet and apostle.

Gives a Newer Meaning.

"The anxiety for salvation has taken on a new meaning. Religion desires to save man from the brutalization incidental to an irreligious industrialism and commercialism. Man, as the image of God, has a higher value than belongs to things that may be bought and sold at a price fixed in accordance with the relation of demand to supply. The soul which stirs within his mortality shall be given its immortal opportunity even before death severs the bond which unites it to the clay. And as conditions and circumstances abound which seem to tend toward the denial to man of his divinity, religion stands forth the eternal protest against them and the never hushed prophecy that they be righted. Sociology, not theology, is therefore the preoccupation of modern religion.

"God is. Speculations about his nature and will, which have led the priests of religion astray into idle subtleties, have come to be valued at their correct figure. These speculations have no bearing on the truly religious life. Much of the current atheism must be laid to the fact that men high in the councils of the church and synagogue have forgotten the import of scripture's question: 'Can man by searching find out God?' They talked about the deity as though they had taken his measurements according to the Bertillon system of identifying fugitives from justice. No wonder that the best and noblest among men have turned away in sheer despair and disgust from such caricatures of religion's sanctities. Silence modern religion would enjoin in the presence of the all-underlying mystery and harmony, the one in the all and the all in every one.

Man as His Brother's Keeper.

"Instead of building creeds about God modern religion would reformulate the definition of our manhood and humanity. God in man is the resonant certainty in religion's varied theme. Man as a creator on earth is the one preoccupation of religion's insistence. The divine in man must be developed, protected. It must bring man to the recognition not only that fellow-man is his brother, but that he is the keeper of that brother.

"This new attitude has no patience with the attempts to divide mankind into heretics and saints, into saved and lost, into damned and blessed, according as they recite the phrases of a creed or comply with a dead ceremonial or not. All men are welcome in this new temple. All are called to the priesthood of its sacraments. This new religion is not a matter of texts, but of living. It is not bound up in books, but its revelations flow from life's own altitudes."

SERMONS AT OTHER CHURCHES.

Rev. Johnson Henderson Preaches at Armour Mission—W. J. Bryan Hears Bishop Warne at First Methodist.

"Modern Education and Morals" was the subject of the Rev. Johnson Henderson's sermon yesterday at Armour Mission. He said in part:

"Education is criminal that does not elevate the moral standards and lives of the people. A college diploma must not be taken for a badge of either good common sense or high moral development. It may often represent little more than the acquirement of questionable habits. Modern education aided in making the language of morals clear. Business-men understand the language of the market, and lawyers know phraseology of the courts, but nobody understands terms that theologians have sometimes applied to the moral world. Sometimes educational elevation only makes men despise those whom they should help. Like the church, it often preaches more than it is willing to practice. The worship of the 'almighty dollar' too frequently degrades modern education, and its aim becomes the making of money rather than manhood."

At the Immanuel Baptist Church the Rev. Johnston Myers, D. D., preached on "The Choice of a Leader." He said: "The question of leadership is a vital one. The great political parties are deciding who their leaders shall be in the coming campaign. All great movements have centered around great leadership. England was suffering defeat until she sent Lord Roberts, the greatest General of his time. Many a business enterprise has wavered and declined until some master hand took control. The conditions of our life are such that we all need to be led. God recognized the need, and when the world's Redeemer came he said: 'I have given him to be a leader.' Christ fulfills the condition in the lives of those who have accepted God's provision, by being with them in person. His orders are as distinct today as those of a commander upon the battlefield. His 'go,' 'come,' 'be,' 'follow' still are heard by the millions of earth."

Bishop F. W. Warne, recently elected Missionary Bishop to the Philippine Islands, Malaysia, and Burmah, at the First Methodist Church in the morning preached probably his last sermon in Chicago for some time. His text was: "Even as the Father has loved me, so I love you."

William Jennings Bryan attended the service, entering the church alone and remaining till the close.

The Methodist ministers of Chicago will give Bishop Warne a reception this morning at the First Church, and later a dinner at the Sherman House. He will leave for Manila this week.

Householders are advised to disinfect their premises with Platt's Chlorides. Odorless, safe, cheap.

IDEAL DAY FOR OUTING.

THOUSANDS CROWD EXCURSION BOATS AND FILL THE PARKS.

French-Canadians Honor the Memory of St. Jean Baptiste with Celebrations in Notre Dame and St. Joseph's Churches and Gorgeous Street Parades—West Side in Gala Attire—Swedish Association Holds Midsummer Festival.

The warm weather of yesterday, with its balmy air, attracted thousands to take outings. The parks were filled with pleasure-seekers, the excursion boats were loaded down, and crowds swarmed on all grounds where picnics were held. Judging from appearances, there must have been several hundred brides and bridegrooms on the St. Joe boats. French-Canadians welcomed the day as an ideal one for honoring their patron saint, John the Baptist. The whole colony was in gala attire on the West Side.

Only one event marred the celebration. The unity which had prevailed for years among the participants was lacking, and there were two celebrations. The larger crowd attended Notre Dame Church in the morning and held their procession in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening. Another party began with a parade to St. Joseph's Church in Brighton Park and attended solemn high mass. They made merry at a picnic in Peterson's Grove, Fifty-ninth street and Western avenue, in the afternoon.

Notre Dame Church Crowded.

Notre Dame Church was crowded with devout followers of La Sainte Jean Baptiste, and the occasion was made of more consequence by joint services in honor of the feast of the Sacred Heart. Little Raymond Grenier, the 7-year-old son of Edward Grenier, represented the faithful follower of Christ. He sat on the altar, clad in a sheepskin, with sandals of the same material. The flaxen-haired boy held a cross in one hand, and his other arm was twined about the neck of a live lamb. The representation was true to life. After a prelude on the organ the solemn high mass began. The Rev. J. Soumis of Minneapolis was celebrant, the Rev. P. Gelinas deacon, and the Rev. J. L. La Marre subdeacon. The sermon, on "The Mission of St. John the Baptist," was preached by the Rev. J. C. Lesage.

The parade started from the church at 3 o'clock, under the direction of P. Proteau, grand marshal. Fully 3,000 men, women, and children were in the line, which formed a pretty display as it wound about through the narrow streets.

The celebration in Brighton Park was under the direction of the united societies of Brighton Park. The center of the ceremonies was St. Joseph's Church, Thirty-eighth place and California avenue, and the crowd was made up partly by delegations from St. John Baptist Church and St. Louis Church of Pullman. At 11 o'clock the people filled St. Joseph's Church, and a solemn high mass was sung. The celebrant was Father Geoffroy of Joliette College, Canada. He was assisted by the Rev. C. A. Poissant, deacon, and Father Heiss, subdeacon.

In the evening the new clubhouse of the Club Nationale was thrown open for a reception to the public, and its grounds were bright with many colored lights. The last event of the day was the banquet in Frontenac Hall, given by the Club Nationale in honor of the Société Nationale.

Swedish Midsummer Festival.

Eighteen thousand pleasure-seekers attended the midsummer festival of the Swedish National association at Fox River Grove yesterday. Addresses, songs, and races were the chief attractions of the day. At 1 o'clock the "May pole," wreathed with the Stars and Stripes and the Swedish national colors intertwined and hung with great wreaths of flowers, was visited and the raising of the flags took place. Addresses were made by O. C. Peterson, President of the Swedish National association, and C. J. Erikson of Evanston.

Letter Carriers Enjoy Outing.

Letter carriers of Chicago had their annual outing yesterday. The three thousand or more persons who went with lunch baskets to Santa Fé Park had over 1,000 carriers in the number, the rest of the crowd of merrymakers being relatives and friends of the government employés. One of the principal events on the program was a sham battle between detachments of the Seventh Regiment. The soldiers represented the Boers on the one side and British on the other, and, as prearranged, the Boer flag floated victoriously at the close of the engagement.

In his sermon last evening at the Fourth Baptist Church the Rev. J. Kittredge Wheeler, who criticised the carriers for holding their picnic on the Sabbath day, said: "I have come to the defense of the letter carriers, for I do not believe that they are Sabbath desecrators. When I asked the President of the association why they had chosen Sunday for the picnic he told me it was the only day the letter carriers had."

Thousands on Excursion Boats.

Over 20,000 people, it is estimated, were carried by the lake steamers yesterday, and nearly 2,000 more took the trip down the drainage canal. Five vessels running down the canal were unable to accommodate one-fifth of the passengers who wished to make the journey. The whaleback carried 2,300 people, including many members of the Englewood Grocers' association.

Crowds of people filtered through the shady avenues of the parks, and countless other thousands lolled on the grass or sat on green benches down little by-paths or along the sands by the side of the lake. The first band concerts of the season were given at Lincoln, Garfield, Humboldt, Douglas, and Washington Parks.

GUNS FOR THE ILLINOIS.

Big Battleship Gets Two of Its Quartet of Thirteen-Inch Cannon—Will Soon Be Ready.

Norfolk, Va., June 24.—[Special.]—Two of the thirteen-inch guns for the battleship Illinois, which vessel is building at the Newport News shipyard, have arrived from the Washington gun foundry. There will be four of these guns aboard the Illinois when it is finished and ready for service. The other two have been completed and will soon arrive. The eight-inch guns for the Illinois are being finished and will soon be forwarded.

The Illinois will be given its builders' trial trip in a few months, and it is expected to develop the same speed the Kearsarge and Kentucky did, about eighteen knots.

Announcement

House Cleaning Sale

FURNITURE AND METAL BEDS

H. E. Scholle & Co.,

222 Wabash Ave.

PARTICULARS. *A force of painters will begin the work of redecorating this store in July—which means that the entire contents of one floor will have to be moved up or down to make room for them as the work progresses.*

The old rule that "three moves are as bad as a fire" applies to us, as well as to you—so we will try and make one do—and offer discounts of from 10% to 20% on everything from every branch of the stock during the balance of this month.

It's by far the finest stock of furniture we have ever gathered—new, clean and not a stick of "dead timber" in it—and the opportunity is an unusual one. Will you embrace it?

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

This store will be CLOSED on SATURDAYS at 1 O'CLOCK DURING the SUMMER.

Great Pre-inventory Clearing Colored Silk Waists at Half Price.

During this week we will sell ALL of the colored Silk Waists in the Main department on 3d floor (except Washable waists), at just half the present marked prices.

Many of these Waists had already been reduced, and the 50% reduction will be made from the reduced prices. In some instances the clearing prices are therefore only a quarter of the original prices. In this sale are included

All of the Colored Taffeta Waists. | **All of the Colored Surah Waists.**
All Colored Novelty Silk Waists. | **All Colored Crepe du Chine Waists.**

Rare Sale of Dainty White Waists at 95c Upward

or from ⅓ to ⅓ less than regular prices.

This is a great collection—something like 200 styles—of Women's high-grade, Washable White Shirt Waists bought from overstocked manufacturers at practically our own prices. The styles are all admirable. Many of the Waists come packed one in a box. Every one is a rare bargain. Prices, 95c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.75, $3.25, $3.50 and upward.

The 95c Waists are sold in the Basement department; the others are on 3d floor, State St.

Pre-Inventory Sale of Tailor-Made Suits.

Reduced prices on the very latest models and most exclusive styles.

HANDSOME APPLIQUED SUITS in many styles and materials, reduced to— **$35.00**

SILK LINED ETON SUITS in fancy mixtures and grey Zibeline, Covert cloth, in tan, blue and brown; jacket has white pique undercollar and is lined with taffeta silk; skirt has foot plaits in the front seams, fan back, lining drop skirt with 6 inches of knife plaiting around bottom. Reduced to— **$20.00**

RAINY DAY AND OUTING SUITS of plaid-back materials; Eton jacket, "sans rever" style; skirt has inverted plait in back; tailor-stitched down the front and around the bottom; reduced to— **$8.50**

STORMY DAY SKIRTS in a variety of handsome, plaid back materials; made in our own factory; reduced to— **$5.75**

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND JACKETS; CHILDREN'S REEFERS, WOOL SUITS and DRESSES; all marked at greatly reduced, pre-inventory prices.

8th floor. Dressmaking Departments. 8th floor.

The exclusive Skirt Section is prepared for the quick execution of orders for the latest garment to attain great popularity. Serviceable, comfortable.

Light-weight, Unlined Skirts, of our staple Black Cheviot, to order—to fit—complete— $15.00

A large assortment of other cloths to select from at correspondingly low prices. The making and hanging of these skirts strictly of the HIGHEST standard.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Summer Underwear

for Men and Women. A very interesting item in each.

Women's Imported Silk Vests, in great variety of styles and qualities; genuine Swiss Silk Vests, pretty shades of sky, pink, cream, maize, lavender and cardinal; 500 dozen at a special price, **45c**

Men's Jersey-fitting Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, of very fine Sea Island cotton, in ecru and other plain colors and stripes; "Seconds," but exceptional value at, each, **62½c**

Summer Fabric Gloves

We give these lines our careful and detail attention. For variety of styles and values, our stock of Fabric Gloves is without a peer in Chicago.

Women's Lisle Thread Gloves, suede finish; 4 button or clasp wrist; white, tan, mode, gray and black; the most satisfactory summer Gloves now upon the market,

50c and 75c

BASEMENT: 100 dozen Women's Suede-Finish, Lisle Thread Gloves; 4 pearl buttons; in tan, mode, gray, black and white; strongly made, splendid quality and kid-fitting, to close, **29c**

Women's Pure Silk Mitts, black, very unusual price, **19c**

Special Reductions in Stamped Linens.

Plate Doilies, reduced to 5c; Center Pieces reduced to 15c and 25c. The material used in these goods is especially fine.

The prices represent but a fraction of their real value.

BATTENBERG BRAID, reduced to close, piece of 36 yards, 6c.

Porch and Hammock PILLOWS, in many designs and colorings, 25c and 35c.

Fancy Goods Dept., 2d floor, annex.

Toys for the "4th."

Contrivances to please the juvenile heart and add to the usual patriotic noise. The stock is better now than it will be later.

Brass Cannon, 5c. Brass and nickel-plated Cannon (for powder), 25c.
Air Rifles, 75c. Metal Swords, 25c
Guns, 25c. Soldier Suits, 95c
Cloth Soldiers, 6¾ inches, 10c.
Uncle Sam's Hats, 5c.
U. S. Knapsacks, 10c.
Fire Crackers, suitable for BON BON boxes, 5c.
American Eagles, suitable for BON BON boxes, 20c.
Fire Crackers, BON BON caps, each 10c.
Red, white and blue BON BON caps, dozen, 95c; with whistles, $1.95 dozen.
A large assortment of Golf Favors at popular prices.

Embroidered Robes and All-Overs Reduced

A pre-inventory clearance of beautiful Lace and Embroidery trimmed Robes, just the proper dress for warm weather wear.

These Robes consist of skirt nearly made, with waist material of plain goods and trimmings. Owing to the unseasonable weather and the nearness to inventory day, we wish to close out the remainder of these Robes, and to do so have marked them at half price,

$3.95, $5.00, $7.50 and up.

FANCY ALL-OVERS for Waists, Guimpes and Sleeves, in Lace and Tucking, and Tucking and Embroidery, and Puffing and Lace, reduced to 75c, 95c and $1.10 a yard.

REMNANTS OF ALL-OVERS, in lengths for Yokes and Guimpes, Embroidery, Lace Combinations of Shirrings, Puffings and Tuckings, at greatly reduced prices, each, 38c, 48c and 68c.

Special Sale of Toilet Soaps

at about half the regular prices.

A limited quantity of Armour's "Royal Flower Bouquet" and "Royal Honey" Toilet Soaps, put up 3 extra large cakes to box, special, per box, **15c**

Wrisley's Peau d'Espagne Toilet Soap, a fine, highly perfumed, hard milled Toilet Soap, 3 cakes to box, special, per box, **19c**

Ideal Violet Water, a most pleasing and refreshing toilet preparation, put up especially for us, and one which we highly recommend, 16 oz. bottle, special, **$1.65**

Agnel's Eau de Cologne, a most refreshing Cologne of special merit, which we quote at about half its regular value, 3 oz. bottle, 20c; 6 oz. bottle, 35c.

Muslin Curtains and Curtain Stuffs

There remains one week in which to take advantage of our *special* June prices, and to select from the largest stock in America.

All good kinds of Summer Curtains.

(4th Floor, State-st.)

The Scarce Black Velvet Ribbon Here in Abundance.

These Black Velvet Ribbons are very much in demand at present, and in consequence of this they are scarce.

We have the ONLY COMPLETE line in the city. Every width in several qualities, including plenty of No. 1, which is especially in demand and especially hard to find—*elsewhere*. Sold both in Main and Basement departments.

RIBBON REMNANTS: A pre-inventory reduction even from our Remnant prices—those remarkably low figures—which have made our Remnant sales famous.

A general clearance of all the remaining Remnants of last week's Remnant Sale. For a quick clearance the entire lot has been reduced a second time—making this the Ribbon Remnant opportunity of the season. Main and Basement departments.

Hair Ornaments.

A few pre-inventory bargains, *specially priced*, to close.

Real Tortoise Shell Side Combs, pair
Real Tortoise Shell Hair Ornaments, each } **50c**

Real Tortoise Shell Neck Combs, Pompadour Combs, Hair Pins, each, **95c**

Fancy Rhine Stone Empire Combs, $1.95 and $2.75.

Lace Specials

Normandy, Valenciennes, Luxeuil, Point de Paris, and other washable Laces, in edges, bands and serpentine effects, at 9c, 14c and 22c yard.

Summer Lace Scarfs and Barbs, all washable, at 35c, 48c and up to $1.75 each.

SPECIAL: Washable Lace Scarfs, especially suitable for Hat Trimmings, 10 to 18 in. wide, at one-half regular selling price. Choice, $1.35, $1.50 and $1.75 each.

Lace Robes, ½ Price

Allover Laces, washable, for full waists, yokes, etc., in stripes, figures, etc., undoubtedly the most complete selection we have yet shown—38c, 68c, 78c, 88c and 98c yard.

Beautiful Isabella Lace dresses, dainty and summery, at **$16.50**

We are headquarters for

Porch and Summer Furniture.

EVERTHING desirable for this purpose can be found in our stock at the lowest prices.

(4th Floor, State-st.)

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Linings—Pre-inventory Sale.

Practical lengths in all qualities of Linings, the accumulation of the past season's enormous business. Good lengths of Percaline, Canvas, Silesia, Haircloth, Sateen, Mercerized and Plain Satin Pongee, Taffeta, Lustral, Nearsilk, Silkette, Scotch Moire, etc., at ONE-HALF their actual value, and in many cases less than this.

Numerous other items at ¼ to ½ of regular retail price, of which these are a few:

39-in. Wool Moreens, broken lines, very special, yd. 25c.
32-in. Lining Lawns, broken lines, special, yard 5c.
Silver Sheen Linings, broken lines, special, yard 20c.

The following items reduced to close quickly:

Mercerized Crepe Cloth, broken lines, colors only, yd. 20c.
Mercerized Moreens, broken lines, colors only, yard 35c.
Mercerized Pongees, the ideal lining for lawns and dimities, yard 25c.

A Parasol Opportunity, $2.50

500 Handsome All Silk Coaching Parasols, in many excellent styles, at this very low price. The Parasol Sale of the season.

LOT 1—Coaching Parasols with plaid taffeta centers and plain borders, with 5 rows of cording (see cut on left) **$2.50**

LOT 2—All Silk Twill Coaching Parasols in plain colors, red, blue, green and plum; club handles with silver caps (see cut on right) **$2.50**

Also many handsome Striped Coaching Parasols in many colors.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

5,000 yards of Foulard Silk,

in navy, iris, brown, black, reseda, national and violet, with white printing; also three-toned printing in which the prominent colors are vieux rose, old blue, beige, national, violet, Cyrano; priced very low, in two lots,

65c and 85c yard

The qualities and styles represented make this an unusual bargain, and should close the lot in one day.

CREPE DU CHINE, for plaited waists; white, ivory, cream, rose, cell, Nile, grey, tan, beige, brown, navy, cardinal, old blue, etc. About 4,000 yards in the lot, in waist lengths, skirt lengths, etc. Our best quality 24 in. Crepe, at, yard **75c**

BASEMENT. About 400 yards of CORDED SILK, for warm weather waists; our own choice styles, all desirable colors, pinks, blues, reds, Roman stripes, etc., to close, yard **25c**

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Woolen Dress Goods Reduced.

Early this month we inaugurated an *aggressive* clearance sale of short lengths and odd pieces of Dress Fabrics at extraordinarily low prices. Today we make further reductions which we think will afford the greatest Dress Goods values of the year.

500 Remnants in Waist, Skirt and Dress lengths at special pre-inventory prices.

44 in. Figured Veiling, yard, $1.00 . . . 48 in. Silk and Wool Novelties, yard, $1.50 . . . 20 Novelty Robes, each $12.00 to $18.00.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

High Grade Millinery

Radically Reduced.

Many kinds of Summer Millinery marked down to close before inventory. Many of our exclusive models in Trimmed Hats, many English Walking and Outing Hats, and many Trimmed Hats for Girls—all reduced.

Untrimmed Hats—the desirable kind—white or Tuscan narrow-back Sailor shapes, and fine Leghorns and Imported Flowers in great variety—all at special pre-inventory prices.

Early buyers can find a SAVING of HALF on some of these lots.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Summer Bed Clothing—Special

We offer an unusual bargain, made possible only by the continued cool weather. We had provided for a warm June, and have been disappointed.

300 Pairs of Summer Blankets at 25% Reduction.

Wool and Cotton Mixed Blankets, $3.50 pair and up.
All Wool Blankets, $5.75 pair and up.
All Wool Crib Blankets, $3.75 pair. } **less 25%**

These are all of summer weight, and are new and fresh, but they have not sold quickly enough, owing to the cool weather. Each Blanket is bound separately with silk.

This offering is very opportune for housekeepers, and we will undoubtedly dispose of the lot immediately. (4th floor, State-st.)

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Sterling Silver Reduced.

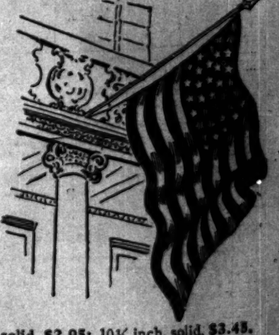
This will be a *week of bargains* in the Silverware Department. Silver for wedding or anniversary gifts, prizes, etc., may be selected at very small cost. Previous to our semi-annual inventory, many patterns which are to be replaced by newer ones are marked to close at quick clearing prices. Odds and ends, broken assortments, are also marked at liberal discounts, in many instances being reduced to **one-half former prices.** A most excellent opportunity. **Prices range from 18c to $9.35.**

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Flags, Etc., for the "4th."

An advance sale of patriotic decorations. Many sizes in Flags cannot be secured just before the 4th. The stocks are complete now.

Flags sold in new Wabash-av. Bldg., 1st floor.
Bunting sold in Basement Upholstery Dept., State-st.



WOOL BUNTING FLAGS:
8x5 feet, 95c. 6x12 feet, $3.45.
4x8 feet, $2.00. 7x14 feet, $4.75.
5x10 feet, $2.75. 10x20 feet, $9.50.
Other sizes from 3 feet to 40 feet.
200 Soiled Flags, 8, 10 and 12 feet—at ½ price.

BANNER SILK FLAGS, with 45 silk-embroidered stars:
8x5 feet, $11.00. 4½x5½ feet, $14.50.
5x8 feet, $24.75. 6x10 feet, $37.50.

PRINTED SILK FLAGS:
7x10 inches, 7c. 16x24 inches, 35c.
8x12 inches, 10c. 24x36 inches, 75c.
12x18 inches, 20c. 32x48 inches, $1.10.

Printed Muslin Flags on sticks—2x3 in., 20c gross. 4¼x7½ in., 50c gross. 7x10½ in., $1.00 gross. 12x22 in., 30c doz.

Nickel-plated or brass Spears, 6¾ inch, 35c each; 10 inch, 45c; 12 in., 60c.

Brass Eagles, 7½ inch, hollow, $1.95; solid, $2.95; 10¾ inch, solid, $3.45.

FLAG POLES, Flag Pole Brackets, Silk Cord and Tassels, Flag Cases, etc.

TRI-COLORED COTTON BUNTING, with or without stars, 24-in. wide, yard 8c.

PLAIN COLORED BUNTING, 24 in. wide, yard, 4c.

Plain Fast Colored Bunting, 34 in. wide, yard, 7½c; by the piece, yard, 7c.

FLAG BUNTING, fast color, 24 in. wide, 3 flags to the yard, yard, 7c.

FLAG BUNTING, each flag 32x40 in., per flag, 12c.

Wool Bunting, plain colors, 18 in. wide, yard, 20c; 24 in. wide, yard, 25c.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Wash Dress Goods—Basement.

10,000 yards of fine Corded Gingham in pretty stripes, checks and plaids, 32 inches wide—goods which sell as fast as we can cut them off, for shirtwaists and dresses—at much less than their staple price. You will know the value of these goods as soon as you see them. This will be the best offer we have been able to make this season. Per yard, **15c**

Dotted Swiss Muslin, to close, yard, 9c, **15c**